The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1877. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING

TO RENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

FLOUR MILL, Completely equipped, Wentworth-av. and Sixteenth-st., to rent at reasonable rates.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WALTER H. MATTOCKS 40 Dearborn-st.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES AT COST!

JOSEPH HOGAN

132 West Madison-st.

DRUG STORE.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Our State and Madison-st. Store will be open night and day from this date. BUCK & RAYNER, Druggists, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

OPTICIAN.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.



Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

ICE CREAM AND ICES.

ICE CREAM & ICES.

J. W. KRAFFT & CO., 50 Madison-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The mail steamers of this Company, between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers, will sail from pier 42 N. R., foot of Morton-st.,

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CANADA, Franguel.........Wed., May 9, 2:00 p. m.
FRANCE, Trudelle.........Wed., May 16, 7:30 a. m.
PEREIRE, Danre.........Wed., May 23, 2:00 p. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): TO HAVRE—1st Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station in England: First Cabin, $90 to $100, according to accommodation; second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35; Steerage, $27, including everything as above. Return tickets, at very reduced rates, available through England or France. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. For passage and freight apply to LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool.

The only transatlantic line sailing under the American Flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia, and Wednesday from Liverpool.

RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing every twelve days, alternately from PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, DIRECT and ONLY to ANTWERP. Drafts in amounts to suit.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen'l Agents, 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE

OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

VIA QUEBEC and VIA BALTIMORE.

PASSAGE, all classes, between principal points in Europe and America. Cabin and Saloon Accommodations unexcelled. Shortest Sea Route. Superior Ships. Experienced Officers. Disciplined Crews. Safety the Governing Rule. Three Weekly Sailings each way. Emigrant and Steerage Passage, the very best in all respects, at lowest rates. Apply to ALLAN & CO., Nos. 72 & 74 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow:

ALSATIA, May 12, 3 p. m. | CALIFORNIA, May 26, 3 p m
ANCHORIA, May 19, 10 a m | ETHIOPIA, June 2, 9 a m

New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry. Cabins, $65 to $80. Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.

New York and London:

UTOPIA, May 19, 10 a. m. | AUSTRALIA, June 2, 9 am

Cabins $55, to $70; Steerage, $28. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Thursday, May 3
STATE OF NEVADA.........Thursday, May 17

Cabins, $60, $65 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets, $110 to $125, currency. Second Cabin, $45. Return Tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents. J. WARRACK, Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

ENGLAND, May 19, 10am | EGYPT, June 16, 9:30 a. m
SPAIN, June 2, 9 a. m. | ENGLAND, 23, 9 p. m.

FOR LONDON.

DENMARK, May 12, 3 pm | CANADA, May 19, 10 am

Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

SOMERSET, Western.........Tuesday, May 15
ARRAGON, Symons.........Thursday, May 31

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $26. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

Carrying the Mail, between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL. Apply at Company's office, 48 South Clark-st. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE,

Carrying the Mails between

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

For passage apply at Company's Office, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. West. Agt. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

NOTICE.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing the following receipts of corn, as the delivery of same has been stopped: Dated May 8, Fulton Elevator, 5,000 bu corn; dated April 26, Armour, Dole & Co., 208.32 bu corn; dated May 1, Armour, Dole & Co., 1,545.30 bu corn; dated May 7, Armour, Dole & Co., 1,343.32 bu corn; dated May 7, Nutta, 1,677.28 bu corn. GEO. WEBSTER, Room 3 Chamber of Commerce.

SILVERWARE.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

We offer at very low prices an immense stock of the celebrated Gorham Manufacturing Co.'s STERLING SILVERWARE, the most complete assortment in the West, embracing many new combinations found nowhere else.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State and Monroe-sts.

GAS COOK STOVE.

THE RETORT CITY GAS COOK STOVE.



The new PERFECT Gas Stove. Cheapest form of summer cooking in the world. Will do the ENTIRE family cooking WITHOUT HEATING the house or the person using it; in half the time, and at half the cost of coal, wood, or oil. Perfectly odorless. Same work as other stoves GUARANTEED to be ACTUALLY done, with one-third less gas.

Chicago Agency, 110 Dearborn-st.

NOTICE.

OPEN TO-DAY!

KERSTEN'S NEW CAFE,

RESTAURANT AND BAKERY,

144 MADISON-ST.

Between Clark and LaSalle.

(Formerly 69 Randolph-st.)

REMOVALS.

THE OFFICES OF THE

AMERICAN LINE AND RED STAR LINE

Steamers are removed from 138 LaSalle-st. to

119 East Randolph-st.

Passage Tickets and Drafts at the lowest rates.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A BARGAIN!!

FOR SALE—The entire stock of Fine Boots and Shoes, with Furniture, Fixtures, and Lease, either separately or together, at No. 143 State-st. Stock amounts to about $10,000, and will be sold cheap. Inquire on the premises.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

ROOFING.

THE CURREY ELASTIC ROOFING & PAINT CO., 108 & 110 Franklin-st.,

Are now prepared to put on roofs. Also, old Tin, Metal, and Shingle roofs made as good as new with our Red Elastic Paint.

FINANCIAL.

7 AND 7 1-2 PER CENT. We are prepared to make loans on improved business property in sums of $10,000 and upward at 7 per cent. We can make loans on residence in sums of $5,000 and upward at 7½ per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st., Chicago. ALEX S. PORTER, 27 State-st., Boston, Eastern Correspondent.

BANKING HOUSE of LAZARUS SILVERMAN

Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Has money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Provision, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, and is selling Exchange on all countries.

BUSINESS MEN'S UNION, 73 Dearborn-st.

LOANS, COLLECTIONS, COMMERCIAL PAPER.

MONEY to LOAN

By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y., In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

Wanted—$40,000.

7 per cent net, for 5 or 10 years; first-class improved business property, centrally located, South Side, worth $100,000, with abstract to date. Address P. O. Box 239, Chicago, Ill.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 101 Washington-st.,

Buys and sells COMMERCIAL PAPER, LOCAL STOCKS and BONDS. LOANS on first-class Collaterals negotiated at Low Rates of interest.

JOHN G. SHORTALL, 24 Portland Block.

MORTGAGE LOANS

At lowest market rates.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.

A man of large experience as General Accountant and Cashier, together with the management of Credits, and who is fully capable of conducting in every respect the office department of any wholesale or manufacturing house (and holding testimonials of the highest grade), desires an engagement from May 20; am under 40 years of age, American by birth; all communication will be held in strict confidence. Address N 36, Tribune office.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

Fine GRATES & SLATE MANTELS. F. H. PROBOSCO & CO., NO. 262 STATE-ST.

THE WAR.

A Russian Victory Reported Between Kars and Erzeroum.

Fourteen Thousand Turkish Prisoners Among the Trophies.

Warm Work Commenced Along the Line of the Danube.

Sharp Artillery Duels Between the Opposing Fortifications.

The Sultan Has Resolved to Unfurl the Banner of the Prophet.

Informal Reply of Russia to the Note of Lord Derby.

She Believes She Is in Full Accord with the Sentiment of Europe.

Ferocious Popular Animosity Against Russia in England.

The Danubian Campaign of 1853-4—Resemblance to Present Operations.

LAND AND SEA.

RUSSIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, May 9.—The *Globe* publishes the following, dated Pera, Tuesday night: "The Russians have gained an important victory between Kars and Erzeroum. The Turks have retreated upon Erzeroum. It is rumored that 14,000 Turks were captured. Rumors of an armistice come from Bulgaria."

STRATEGICAL.

LONDON, May 9.—A dispatch from Erzeroum dated the 9th says: "The Russians are surrounding Soghoute, and concentrating for an attack on Moukhtar Pasha's position at Barbidiz and Yenikeri. The Russian force which occupied Bayazid is now advancing in the direction Khamoumi and Antob, leaving Karakilisa and Alashkirt on their right. Bayazid has now been placed under control of the Russian Prefect of Police."

A Vienna correspondent, discussing the military situation in Asia, says the simultaneous advance by the caravan road from Bayazid towards Erzeroum on the left, from Alexandropol to Kars, in the centre, and on the right towards Batoum, leaves little doubt that the object of the Russian operations is Erzeroum. Mukhtar Pasha commands the junction of the two roads leading from Kars, through the passes of Soghoute and Dagh.

KALAFAT AND WIDIN.

BUCHAREST, May 9.—The Turkish batteries at Widin ceased firing yesterday afternoon. Their shells did not reach Kalafat. The Roumanian shells only reached Turkish vessels off Widin.

BLOCK-HOUSE BURNED.

BUCHAREST, May 9.—A dispatch says the Cossacks crossed the Danube at Braila and burned a Turkish block-house.

SHELLED.

The shelling of Matchin, in Bulgaria, has been renewed.

BLACK SEA BLOCKADE.

LONDON, May 9.—Turkey permits neutral vessels to enter the blockaded ports in the Black Sea until the 15th inst., and until the 17th to depart.

INTRENCHED CAMP.

COLOGNE, May 9.—The *Gazette* learns that British officers have been sent to select the site for an intrenched camp at the entrance of the Suez Canal.

READY FOR BATTLE.

LONDON, May 9.—The *Times'* special says: Gen. Vukovitch reports from Krustaze everything in readiness for the Turkish attack, and that his forces are sufficient for defense. Gen. Vukovitch holds the approaches to this fortress as well as Nicsics. The Turkish troops in Albania are concentrating at Podgartza. The Montenegrin artillery commands the city.

ROUMANIA COMPLAINS.

The Roumanian circular complains that the proceedings of the Turks makes Roumania's abstention from hostilities almost impossible.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

A serious artillery engagement is expected at Ibrail. Five Turkish monitors are near by, evidently bent on attack.

TURKISH LINES OF DEFENSE.

LONDON, May 9.—A Vienna dispatch reports that the Turkish commander has resolved to make the first stand in defense of Dobrudscha, on line from Kustendje to Chernavoda, and his next defense within precincts of the quadrangle formed by the fortresses of Rustchuk, Varna, Shumla, and Silistria. Two monitors will be stationed so as to harass the Russians when they attempt to cross the Danube, which will most likely be near Nikopolis on and after the 18th inst.

BRITISH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

A Bucharest dispatch reports that, at Becket, Turkish irregulars burned and sunk several lighters, amongst which were some that belonged to Watts & Milburn, of London, and had the British flag hoisted. They poured pitch on the decks and set fire to them. They also captured a Greek brig, with a British cargo insured at Lloyds. Col. Mansfield, British Consul-General at Bucharest, has informed the British Ambassadors at Vienna and Constantinople of these occurrences by telegraph in order that steps may be taken to obtain reparation and put a stop to such wanton and objectless raiding for the future.

SHOT.

An Odessa correspondent says: "A Commissariat officer here has been shot for adulterating flour for the army."

IBRAIL.

GALATZ, May 9.—Yesterday afternoon two Turkish monitors, supported by shore batteries at Matchin, opened fire upon the Russian batteries at Ibrail, which replied vigorously. The cannonade lasted three hours. Ibrail was uninjured.

All last night there was great activity in the Russian camp, showing that the Russians are about to assume the offensive. Early this morning the Russian batteries recommenced cannonading Ghiacet, and at 9 o'clock a brisk musketry fire was audible at all points.

RENEWED.

BUCHAREST, May 9.—The artillery engagement was renewed late yesterday afternoon between the Turkish batteries at Widin and the Roumanian batteries at Kalafat, which only ceased at nightfall. The barracks and Custom-House at Kalafat were destroyed and a church injured. Widin was set on fire.

ALL WELL.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—The Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphs as follows:

KISCHENEFF, May 7.—All is well. The movement of the troops proceeds undisturbed. Turks entirely passive. Health of the troops excellent.

OFFICIAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—The following official dispatch has been received:

TIFLIS, May 7.—The main body have reconnoitered the neighborhood of Kars. A column of cavalry has been sent to Kagisman. One detachment is approaching Ardahan, and another Dyaden. Everywhere the Russians meet with a friendly reception from both Christians and Mussulman. Turkish prisoners are glad to be relieved from the hardships of military service.

VESSELS SEIZED.

LONDON, May 10—5 a. m.—A Bucharest dispatch says Turkish gunboats seized four vessels sailing under the Greek flag in the Danube; two Austrian vessels were ordered to leave under an hour under a threat that they would be fired into if they remained.

A Turkish monitor on Wednesday bombarded Satinaw ten hours.

A French gunboat has arrived at the Sulina mouth of the Danube to protect French subjects in the Dobrudscha.

WARM WORK PREDICTED.

VIENNA, May 9.—A vigorous contest is expected between Kalafat and Widin. The Russians propose to cross there because the Turks have been greatly weakened by sending troops to the Dobrudscha.

ISLANDS SEIZED.

LONDON, May 10—5 a. m.—A Bucharest dispatch says the Cossacks have taken possession of Rechet Island, near Reni, and expelled the Turkish picket.

THE DOBRUDSCHA.

The upper part of the Dobrudscha is almost deserted. All the Mohammedans have gone south. The Christians have been taken off by passing steamers.

The Turkish garrisons in the northeastern extremity of Bulgaria are very small, and will hardly offer long resistance.

CONTRADICTORY.

LONDON, May 10—5 a. m.—A Paris correspondent says: "Various accounts have been received of the skirmish opposite Ibrail on Wednesday. One says the Russians landed there but returned to Ibrail of their own accord after destroying the earthworks. Another account says the Russians were driven off by the Turkish monitors."

LONDON, May 10—5 a. m.—A Bucharest dispatch confirms the report of the destruction of the Turkish earthworks at Getschet-Ghiaet. The Russian infantry, which landed for this purpose, sustained no loss, as the Turks were previously driven out by shells. The importance of the operation is, that the Turkish monitors were able to shelter behind the Getschet earthworks and bombard Ibrail from them.

RUSTCHUK.

A special from Rustchuk, dated Wednesday, says the Russians have thrown up three batteries opposite there during the night. They are in great force, and an attack is considered probable.

ITEMS.

A dispatch from Batoum says four steamers laden with Krupp guns and munitions of war arrived there.

A special from Bucharest reports that several Russian deserters were shot at Otey during the week.

It is said that the chief Rabbi at Constantinople has ordered prayers to be offered for the success of the Turks in all the synagogues of Roumania.

A HOLY WAR.

THE SULTAN CALLS UPON THE FAITHFUL.

LONDON, May 9.—In a few days the annual holy pilgrim caravan will leave Constantinople for Mecca, laden with costly presents for Mohammedan shrines. The Sheik ul Islam gave to the leader, who has been this time appointed by the Sultan himself, instructions to proclaim in all the cities he passed through that Russia, who persecutes Christians herself for not conforming to the orthodox faith, was now intent upon driving all believers in Islamism from Europe. The Sultan has, therefore, resolved to call all the faithful to a holy war against infidel Russia, and promises to go on a pilgrimage himself if the war proves successful to his arms.

TO BE BLESSED.

LONDON, May 9.—A Vienna telegram says on Friday the Sheik Ul Islam will solemnly bless the Sultan as leader of the holy war.

DERBY'S NOTE.

RUSSIA'S REPLY THERETO.

LONDON, May 10—5 a. m.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Russian *Telegraphic Agency*, whilst declaring that Russia will not reply to Earl Derby's note, publishes a statement which may be considered Russia's informal reply. It says the Powers which seriously desire to re-establish an understanding and guarantee of general peace must seek a new basis more in conformity with the circumstances without further dwelling on the mistaken views of past results, which are the best refutation of the English dispatch. As respects the treaty of 1871, appealed to in this dispatch, it may be asked if the Porte was not the first to break the engagement of the preceding treaty of 1856. If the English Cabinet maintains that the Porte was not bound by it, then that treaty would only have served to guarantee the Porte's entire immunity. All the documents of that period prove, on the contrary, that the Christian Powers did not mean to defend a regime oppressive for Christians. They simply decided against the exclusive protection of Russia. They substituted for it

THE COMMON PROTECTION OF EUROPE,

the rights and duties attaching thereto they have often exercised.

The *Agency* cites instances of intervention such as the Andrassy note, the Berlin memorandum, etc., and adds: "The results have proved that these Platonic interviews led to nothing. If the English Cabinet regards the treaty of 1856 as impotent, that interpretation will hardly be accepted by Europe, or even by the English nation, especially not by the Russian Government or nation. In the interest of this treaty the common action and pressure of Europe should have been exerted. Russia has done everything for this purpose. Her efforts were fruitless. It only remained for Russia to execute alone the duty which other Cabinets agreeing with her in principle hesitated to assume in practice. The Imperial Cabinet is justified in affirming that it is acting in conformity with the sentiments and interests of Europe. The English Cabinet cannot extricate itself from this dilemma, except by proclaiming that England is the first Mussulman power in the world, and that she consequently wishes for

THE MAINTENANCE OF TURKISH DOMINION

over Christians, even at the cost of their extermination. We hold the English nation in too great esteem to believe it would sanction such a policy."

ENGLAND.

WARLIKE.

EDINBURG, May 9.—A London correspondent says: "The army-clothing factory at Pimlico is worked without intermission and numerous shifts are being employed.

"There is a general conviction in military and naval official circles that we are on the brink of war.

"Arrangements have been made for the embarkation of some 25,000 men within six days if necessary, and 20,000 to 25,000 more within a fortnight after."

CROSS-PURPOSES.

LONDON, May 9.—The *Times*, in a leading article, speaking of the remarks of Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, in the House of Commons on Monday night, on Gladstone's resolutions, says: "Mr. Cross, at the conclusion of his speech, gave the following as a clear statement of the Government's policy: Not to sanction oppression or tyranny in any part of the world; to preserve treaty engagements and set an example which, if followed by other nations, would materially add to the happiness of the world; deeply as we regret war, to maintain the strictest neutrality between the contending nations outside of the necessities of this actual war, and to maintain, as they ought to maintain, and as any British Government would maintain, those interests of England which ought to be maintained. We have no thought of fear or gain. Before the face of the House of Commons he declared of England, of Europe, of the world, that the Government is conscious of the honesty of their own purpose. They are conscious of their own earnest desire for peace. They are conscious, if need be, of their strength. They will not use their strength improperly. Wherever the opportunity may offer to stop this war, to heal these wretched divisions, to improve the condition of these Christian populations in a way which will really improve them (and that way, in Mr. Cross' opinion, is not by war), to localize, minimize, or wipe away the effects of the war, then the Government will give their services."

PRODUCTION OF NAVAL STORES.

LONDON, May 10—5 a. m.—The *Standard* says the greatest activity prevails at the Deptford victualing yard. The production and issue of naval stores and provisions is proceeding at an extraordinary rate. New machinery has been erected, and work-people have been employed over hours for some time back.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.

It has been decided to add the iron-clads Valiant, Lord Warden, Thunderer, and Achilles to the Channel squadron. It is probable that an additional Admiral will be appointed to this squadron, which will assemble at Davenport ready for sea May 28.

FEROCIOUS POPULAR ANIMOSITY AGAINST RUSSIA.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

LONDON, April 26.—The actual commencement of hostilities by Russia has occasioned an outburst of English animosity against Russia which may fairly be called ferocious. All disguises are thrown off. The real wish and purpose of the Anglo-Turkish party, steadily maintained from the beginning, are at last openly proclaimed. They mean nothing less than that England should once more fight the battle of Turkey. That is what the Government meant last summer, and what the country, roused to indignation by the Bulgarian atrocities, refused to permit. The accord of England with the other Powers, her display of interest in the welfare of the Eastern Christians, her participation in the Conference, have been insincere, or, at best, half-hearted. When I speak of England, I mean the England which maintains Lord Beaconsfield in power to direct her foreign policy. There is another and a better England, which keeps for the most part in the background, and of which Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby are not the true representatives. But England, for all international purposes, is the English Government, and the members of the English Government have declared over and over again that their sole object and hope was the maintenance of peace,—almost peace at any price. Beyond that they regard nothing but purely English interests, and their undoubted opinion is that English interests may, in certain probable contingencies, compel them to take sides with the Turk.

There is evidence enough of this in the speeches of Ministers—in their frequent declarations of distrust of Russia and sympathy with Turkey. But there is better evidence still in the utterances of persons who are not restrained by the conventionalities of public life. The tone of the Tories in Parliament is evidence. The tone of private life is evidence. The tone of the Ministerial press is strongest evidence of all. And it must be added that since war became certain, and especially since the Emperor's manifesto and the circular of Prince Gortschakoff appeared, the Ministerial party has been reinforced by large accessions from the neutrals and by some from the Liberals. I have spoken before of the efforts made by the Government to foment the anti-Russian feeling of England, which is the natural heritage of the Crimean war. They have been only too successful. You have only to say Constantinople to an Englishman to see him bristle. The *Daily News* itself, which has been the most clear-sighted, rational, and consistent of English newspapers on this Eastern question, burst out the other day with a declaration that Russia must be prevented at all hazards from seizing Constantinople; that England must prevent her if Turkey could not. That is the key in which all the Ministerial appeals to English pride have been pitched, and you may imagine with what joy they heard this unexpected echo from such a quarter. It only proves how wide and deep the demoralization is. If you ask an Englishman what the Russian in Constantinople would matter to him, he will tell you it would imperil the English Empire in India. If you ask him how it would imperil the English Empire in India, he turns the conversation. Like the English Bishop of whom Emerson tells us, interrogated on religion, he asks you to take wine with him. The only completely sane and reasonable statement yet made on this Constantinople craze must be sought in Mr. Bright's speech at Birmingham last January.

It must be said, also, that the general opinion of Europe, so far as it can be collected from the journals of the Continent, is unfavorable to Russia. Her manifestoes have not made a good impression. Her recent diplomacy has been sharply criticised. The Ignatieff mission was a failure. The Protocol was a failure. In the face of the Emperor's final, and, I believe, most reluctant decision for war, all his previous efforts to maintain peace go for nothing. The "I told you so" wiseacres have had a triumph, and you hear their shrill voices in every capital of Europe. It is everywhere said that the successive concessions of Russia were mere fetches to gain time till the season should arrive when a movement through Roumania should become possible. The truth is, that every nation thinks she has nothing to fear from Turkey, and knows not how soon her own interests may be menanced by Russia. It is the universal selfishness which prevails, that is a sufficient explanation of the enmity so generally shown to Russia. And nobody believes in the day after to-morrow. Not a single Power directly concerned which would not prefer a device of any sort, any sham, any shift, which should cover up the Eastern question for another six months, and postpone the inevitable conflict to another year. After us the deluge, is the motto of what passes for statesmanship in most of the Chancelleries of the Continent.

But to return to England. It is true, beyond doubt, that here the pressure is greatest. Here will be taken the decision which shall localize or extend the war. Austria may indeed move first, but an Austrian occupation of Bosnia will not necessarily add another combatant to the strife. It would relieve a certain portion of the Turkish forces, and to that extent strengthen Turkey against Russia. Still it would not be, or need not be, a decisive step. But, if England stirs, her first movement will be an offensive movement. The one thing which the Turcophile party here clamors for is the sending of the English fleet to Constantinople. It is to no purpose that Lord Derby has so often assured the Turks that they must expect no support from England. They never say a sincere word themselves, and they do not believe in the sincerity of others. They point to acts; to the history of English diplomacy for the last twelvemonth; to the nullification of the Berlin Memorandum; to the failure of the Conference; to the ostentatious approval bestowed by the English Government on Sir Henry Elliot, to whom that failure was largely owing; to the announced intention of the Ministry to send him back an Ambassador; to the actual sending of Mr. Layard, probably the greatest friend of the Turks in all the diplomatic service next after Sir Henry Elliot. What was Mr. Layard's first act on arriving at his post? If we may believe the uncontradicted statement of the *Daily Telegraph*, he told the Sultan that English aid against Russia was, though improbable, not impossible! Why should not the Turks believe it probable if not certain?

In that same journal, which contests with the *Morning Post* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* the honor of being the mouthpiece of the Sultan, you may read this morning an unblushing appeal for open war. The abuse of Russia is without stint; the summons to England is to arm against her for the protection of Constantinople. Russia is the "armed despotism now marching on Constantinople to strike through the Turk at the Englishman." The English shopkeeper who buys some 200,000 copies of this interesting sheet every morning, is told that the Empire is assailed and must be defended. The shopkeeper is probably making up his mind, like Artemus Ward, to devote all his wife's blood-relations to the altar of his country. His organ—for it is his and the Turk's alike—knows exactly what the Czar intends. "He will take and hold Constantinople if he can. . . . The duty of the Government, trustees for the nation, is plain. . . . We have installed an English Ambassador at the Porte; and we must send a British fleet to Smyrna, or some convenient anchorage, as a first step, and hold it in readiness to steam up the Dardanelles as soon as the necessary arrangement can be made for its security." The *Post* maintains that Russia is bent on revenge for the Crimean war, and that this war is "a direct attack upon England and English interests." And the *Times* itself is veering round. Its leader this morning is a long invective against Russia. If it does not openly advocate interference, it predicts it, though the article is written in a vague rhetorical style which seems to betray the hand of an amateur. The Russian army is a huge iceberg drifting down to Constantinople. In the next sentence it melts into "wave after wave," and finishes by a transformation into one of a number of vultures scenting the battlefield—"and she will be only one of many nations there." It is not often that anything so maudlin as this comes from Printing-House Square. The "world" is to interfere—the civilized world—to prevent two uncivilized nations from desolating the earth, "if she can." By to-morrow these strange deliverances may take a more practical shape. If the *Times* becomes convinced that a majority of the commanding classes of England are in favor of war, it will advocate war. It is to be wished that all those who secretly desire such a policy would say so publicly. The Englishman believes his Government to be sincere in saying that it hopes to keep out of the conflict. If it prove otherwise, if the country begins once more to drift into a conflict, the opposition will make itself heard at once. There is not a large town in England—said a man to me yesterday who knows his countrymen well—in which meetings will not be held to protest against war. I told him I thought the sooner they began the better.

G. W. S.

BRITISH ANNEXATION OF BELOOCHISTAN.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

LONDON, April 24.—It is a story Horace Greeley used to tell, or are Bill Nye's sigh over cheap labor was heard. Horace's hero was also at euchre, and when he reached down to his boot-leg to find a desired bower and found it not where it had been placed, he said sadly, "There's cheating going on around this table!" The legend is just now suggested by the sigh which the English Government heaves at thought of Russian rapacity. Its organs are clamorous concerning "Russian designs" on Constantinople; but they have not yet thought fit to notice that England has quietly annexed Beloochistan. The appropriated territory is only about the size of France—that is all. It is almost unmannerly to notice such a slight expansion of English power over six new provinces, including ancient Persia, at a time when Russia is showing a voracity which might even swallow up Constantinople. Besides, it has been done in a very unobtrusive way. More than twenty years ago England obtained a treaty-right to have an agent residing at Khelat, Capital of the annexed province, but has not exercised that right. Lately, however, it occurred to Lord Lytton not only to send the agent, but an armed force with him. The Ameer of Cabul was surprised at this invasion of his titulary realms, but was told that the Viceroy loved him so that he could not be happy without having some interviewer near his (the Ameer's) dear person. Alas, how often is true love unrequited! The Ameer has been actually surly enough to be angry at this occupation, and to feel that it reduces him to a secondary potentate in his own dominions. Lord Lytton writes back that this Ameer seems to be trying to stir up war, which is surely very ill-natured of him. Why can not these Orientals learn what a sweet thing it is to kiss the scepter of the Empress of India? This item, as I say, has hardly attracted attention here; when it came we were too busy discussing Russian "designs" on Constantinople. The *Times* held up its forefinger in gentle admonition; no word in Parliament. If Russia had not been mobilized in the direction of Turkey, this incident would certainly not have occurred. If the Czar is capable of smiling just now, it must relax his features to note this outcome of all that has been said in England these ten years about the insidious Russian advance toward India, and of his grasping disposition.

I forgot to mention that Lord Lytton explains that he regards it as a duty to extend the blessings of civilization among his neighbors. This is affecting: I had almost said it is perfectly lovely. But since the Viceroy said it—nay, even so late as day before yesterday—a telegram reached here which suggests a little more inquiry into the facts. It is plain that this is a case in which the Viceroy's godliness is profitable in more ways than one. This telegram says that the Ameer of Cabul is laboring under the impression that England and Russia are about to unite in a crusade against Islam, and also that a *jehad* against Christians, without distinction of nationality, has been preached in Cabul, but without meeting support. The truth behind all this is as follows—(and I hope my reader will not find the account tedious; it relates to the gathering and distribution of the forces which can hardly fail to produce a world-event): The Ameer of Cabul is the nominal head of a number of restless provinces included between Russia, English India, and Persia. Persia claims the headship (for the provinces were part of ancient Persia), but the Ameer of Cabul, Shere Ali, is nominally recognized. The region is fanatically Mussulman. Now, when rogues fall out, not only do honest men come by their own, but some not honest come by what is not their own. Greece prepares to seize her three lost provinces; the slave-traders refit their boats and nets to get one more draught of men; dreams of Alsace flit through France; Italy thinks pensively on Nice; Serbs, Bulgarians, Bosnians, Armenians, Hungarians—all the mongrel tribes—have their "aspirations." The old hunger of Persia for her ancient boundaries begins to grow strong. But England now appropriates the realm desired by the Shah, and is trying to persuade the Ameer that Victoria is his best friend. The Ameer did not see it, and so a little army attends the "Agent," who goes over to persuade him of it, and in addition to do up a little philanthropy in the way of civilizing their neighbors. So far as it affects the prospect of the coming war it simply creates another "British interest" to be "protected" in the East. If the Moslems of the newly annexed territory (Beloochistan) should unite in the *jehad*, the war of Crescent against Cross, the English occupiers would either have to participate with them against Russia or to defend themselves. It makes the situation on the northwestern frontiers of India very critical.

A curious story, by the way, comes to us from India. The Viceroy had received some offense from Scindia, and could not avenge it openly, whereupon he meditated and took the following deeply deliberated method of retaliation: When a large number of native Princes came up before him to make their obeisance, no sooner did the offending Scindia enter than the Viceroy sprang forward with unwonted effusiveness and kissed him on both cheeks! Such contact from an alien and a Christian is the extremest taint a native can receive. Scindia's own wives would not come near him; in one moment he sank in the eyes of all India from a Prince to a pariah, and ever since the poor man has been undergoing purifying ceremonials, costing a large part of his fortune to cleanse him from the Viceregal kiss by which he was betrayed.

RUSSOPHOBIA.

To-day a number of influential Liberals of Parliament are to hold a kind of caucus to consider what course they will pursue with reference to the crisis at hand. They are likely to find that they are powerless to control or effectively influence the progress of affairs. Day by day, with a rapidity one would have called impossible, the reaction is seen returning against Russia. The "atrocities" have become antiquarian, so far as Turkey is concerned, while Russia's old sins are paraded as if they occurred yesterday. The theatres are beginning to reflect the changed popular sentiment. At the Globe Theatre a song is sung embodying the sentiment that should occasion again arise for protecting English interests, she will be found beside the Turk, and "carry on the same old game." The song has been received with cheers. It is common to hear, "Atrocities! I don't believe in them;" or "Think of what Russia did in Poland." The Liberals may well meet and consult; it will require a stronger effort than any hitherto made to prevent this country from drifting into "the same old [Crimean] game." The cry of Christian against Mussulman, which was feebly raised here at one time, has ceased, the enemies of Russia having circulated all the popular superstitions and folk-lore of that country to prove that it is quite as idolatrous as Turkey. There may be another reaction, but at the present moment the tide seems to me setting in favor of Turkey.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

GENERAL.

NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.

PESTH, May 9.—In the Hungarian Diet to-day, Prime Minister Tissza said the neutrality of the Danube has never been expressly declared, but only the principle of free navigation. Therefore, the interference of neutrals is impossible, while the operations of the belligerents are within the principles of international law. Austro-Hungary, however, has made representations at St. Petersburg and Constantinople against any restrictions of navigation not indispensably necessary, and a favorable reply is expected. The Government's course will depend upon the result of these representations.

EXPEDIENCY.

The Senators and Deputies privately considered the expediency of Roumania participating in the war. Deputies appear to favor it, but the Senators are doubtful.

FANATICAL UPRISING.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—A fanatical rising has taken place in the Tchetcheutsi country in consequence of the Turkish war. One band of 500 insurgents was dispersed by the troops and ninety-nine killed and 250 wounded. The Russian loss was three killed and eleven wounded. Martial law has been declared in the Province of Terek.

WILL RESTORE THE EQUILIBRIUM.

PARIS, May 9.—The *Gazette de Lorraine* announces that Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador, has informed the French Government that the German garrisons in Alsace and Lorraine will be considerably strengthened to restore the equilibrium between the military force on both sides of the frontier.

THE GERMAN SQUADRON.

LONDON, May 9.—A Berlin dispatch announces that the German iron-clad squadron will leave Wilhelms Hafen on the 30th inst. for the Mediterranean.

THE INEVITABLE.

BUCHAREST, May 9.—Public opinion grows daily more and more in favor of a regular participation in the war and declaration of independence.

WAR AND INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, May, 10—5 a. m.—A special from Buchrest reports that in a private conference of Senators and Deputies on Tuesday it was decided that the independence of Roumania should be proclaimed in a public sitting Wednesday. After the proclamation of independence, war will be declared.

A special from Danilograd says the Prince of Montenegro has gone to the Duga Pass.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL GUARD.

The Russian *Telegraphic Agency* reports that the Czar, addressing the officers at St. Petersburg, said he hoped if the Imperial Guard had to take the field it would sustain the honor of the Russian arms.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, May 9.—The ship City of Quebec, from London, has arrived with ten large 64-pounder rifled guns, 1,000 shells, twenty-six cases of fuses, and thirty-five cases of various warlike stores. The guns are to be at once put in position on the Citadel, and the men in garrison put through exercises in daily drill.

AMERICA.

OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Minister Shiskin called upon the Secretary of State this afternoon and gave official notification to the Government of the United States that a state of war exists between Russia and Turkey. Secretary Evarts will probably make the usual formal reply. It is not yet determined whether a neutrality proclamation will be issued by our Government.

RUSSIAN PACIFIC SQUADRON.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—A dispatch from Vallejo, where the Russian fleet is lying, says reliable authority has it that orders are received for the fleet to get ready to sail on a moment's notice. The officers, however, say they do not expect to leave at an early date.

WAR RUMORS IN NEW YORK.

New York Tribune, May 8.

There is much discussion in official circles as to the position which the United States holds with regard to the two European Governments which are at war. It was stated by a gentleman yesterday who professes to be well versed in international law that the Turkish Minister may have had a point in view when he informed the President, through the Secretary of State, of the declaration of war between Russia and Turkey, and the acknowledgment by the Secretary of State of such official announcement by reminding the Turkish Government of the obligations of the United States in the premises under existing treaties. The fact that the Russian Minister has not yet officially informed the Government of the United States of the beginning of war between Russia and Turkey, it is said, may involve this Government in serious difficulties unless steps are taken to avoid it.

It was reported yesterday that the Lieutenants of the Turkish Government who lately arrived in this country have come here for the purpose of superintending the purchase and shipment of arms and other munitions of war, and that they are practically engaged in their mission. It was further stated that steamships have been chartered for the purpose of transporting these munitions of war to the Turkish frontier, several of these vessels leaving New Haven and Boston. About two weeks ago the steamship John Bramall, sailing under the English colors, was advertised to sail on Saturday, and it was known that her principal cargo consisted of arms and ammunition, destined for Constantinople. A number of persons had engaged passage, and at last suspicions arose that they might be persons interested for the Russian Government, and as soon as the vessel reached the ocean they would capture her. So well settled were these suspicions that it was decided that the steamer should start before the time that had been given out, and the result was none of the suspected passengers were taken. It is also rumored that the Russian Government has emissaries scattered along the coast who are in communication, by cipher, with the officers of the Russian fleet now in this harbor, and that they were instructed to keep a sharp watch on the movements of any vessel leaving the United States with arms and ammunition whose destination was Turkey, and to communicate the fact immediately to the commandant of the Russian fleet, so that one of the vessels might intercept her. If this ever occurs, the officials aver that then the United States will become responsible, and that this was the reason why the Turkish Minister was so prompt in communicating with the Secretary of State in order that he might demand redress.

1853-'4.

THE DANUBIAN CAMPAIGN OF THOSE YEARS—ITS RESEMBLANCE TO THE PRESENT ONE—BATTLES OF KALAFAT, OLTENITZA, CITALE, AND GIURGEVO—SIEGE OF SILISTRIA—RUSSIAN DEFEAT AND LOSSES.

New York Tribune.

The similiarity between the present campaign in Asia and the one during the Russo-Turkish war of twenty years ago has already been pointed out in these columns. It remains to trace another marked resemblance in certain phases of the two conflicts. The Sultan of Turkey declared war on Oct. 5, 1853, and at the end of the month a Russian army under Prince Gortschakoff reached the banks of the Danube, and Omar Pasha, commander of the Turks, had arrived on the opposite shore. The events of this campaign extend from October, 1853, until July, 1854, and naturally group themselves into two parts, each being primarily distinguished by location with reference to the Danube. The Turks were first to cross the river and chose four widely-separated points, as follows: From Widdin to Kalafat; from Rustchuk to Giurgevo; from Turtukai to Oltenitza, and from Silistria to Kalarash, all being shown in the map. In the fourth case, the Russians drove back the Turks and afterward laid siege to Silistria; the three others led to different results. Twelve thousand men crossed at Widdin and occupied Kalafat. Their enemy being weak in numbers retired to Slatina, and the Turks, instead of following, proceeded to fortify the town. Meanwhile, the 12,000 who were at Turtukai had been able to make a passage through the aid of an island in the river and under cover of a fog. At Oltenitza they met the Russians and engaged in battle with them several days, finally forcing a retreat toward Bucharest with a loss of 1,000 men, to the Turks 106. Heavy rains set in, and about the middle of November the Turks recrossed the river. These engagements and a few others of much less importance served to complete the events of the year. The Turks were probably not less astonished at their success than the Russians were at their own defeat.

The following year opened with a brilliant success for Omar Pasha. The presence of his army at Kalafat was especially annoying to Prince Gortschakoff, who sent large reinforcements to his commanding General in that part of Wallachia, with orders to drive the Turks back across the river. A battle was begun. But the Russian gunnery was bad; few of the balls went to the mark, many of the shells burst in the air, and before the enemy had fired a dozen shots from their heavy battery they retired into the village of Citale, near Kalafat, and opened a deadly fire upon the advancing column. Ismail Pasha rode into the village, mounted on a white horse, sword in hand, and before the engagement closed two horses were killed under him. The battle soon became furious, and, with increasing advances, the numbers of the killed and wounded also increased. The Russians sheltered themselves in and around the houses, and were attacked with fixed bayonets. Every bit of space or defense was contested with desperate courage, but the Russians were literally massacred. Quarter was neither asked nor given, and every man who fell in the way of the Turks was put to death. Enraged at this ferocity, the example was followed by the other side. In some instances, it is said, officers were seen pulling their caps down tightly on their foreheads, determined not to yield. In a little more than an hour, says an eye-witness, the high road and the space around the houses were covered with heaps of the dead, and the blood ran in rivulets down the hill. The battle lasted four hours, when noon arrived, and the Turks had possession of every house. The Russians fell back upon the road as the only resource, but found themselves interrupted by a detachment of Turkish cavalry which had been stationed in the rear of the village. They were, however, enabled to retire into a redoubt which they had constructed and to carry their artillery with them.

It seemed that the total destruction of the Russians was inevitable, when suddenly a formidable reinforcement, numbering 10,000 men, appeared advancing from the distance. Four battalions moved forward in line with three others in column forming a second line, and two as a reserve. The cavalry and artillery were placed on the flanks, and the whole body moved toward the road to Kalafat for the purpose of cutting off the communication of the Turks. With five battalions of reserve Achmet Pasha prepared to receive them, but the inferiority of his force was very evident. The Russians marched forward and were met by a tremendous shower of grape-shot. At the same time the Turkish infantry advanced and fired and loaded as they moved, shouting at the same time the national battle-cry. The Russians bore up for a time, but at last wavered in spite of their officers. Disorder followed, and the whole army turned and fled; they succeeded, however, in carrying off the artillery. The Turks then retired to Kalafat, and the Russians abandoned Citale and all the villages in the neighborhood. The joy of the victorious army was almost without bounds; they claimed to have only 338 dead, while the Russian loss amounted to 1,500 dead and an immense number of wounded. Turkish courage at this battle has been a theme for many comments. The officers did not spare themselves. They were in the thickest of the fight, and five prominent ones were wounded.

The Russians now began to repair their forces, and by the 18th of January had 36,000 men in this part of Wallachia, with headquarters at Krajova. Meanwhile the Turks had crossed the river from Nikopolis to Lurna. This obliged Prince Michael Gortschakoff (brother of the present Chancellor) to divide his attentions. But the important operations of this time were many miles further down the Danube. Several months had been occupied in a series of sudden attacks from both sides, usually having no other result than to force the attacking party to recross the river. Neither had succeeded in gaining a foothold where they wished. But finally, in midsummer, the Turks made a passage and fought a great battle with their enemy at Giurgevo, the last serious open-field conflict in the Danubian campaign before the French and English armies came to the aid of Turkey. In the river at that point there is an island two miles long, and on the morning of July 7 five boats filled with 550 men passed over from Rustchuk. Reinforcements were asked for and 5,000 men were soon on the island. Meanwhile the Russians had accumulated in large numbers and opened fire upon the Turks, who helped them keep it up for ten hours, when nightfall put an end to the engagement. In the morning the Russians had retired from Giurgevo and the Turks advanced and occupied it. The floating of the dead bodies down the river to Silistria conveyed to that city the first news of the conflict. An army of 45,000 men under Omar Pasha then crossed the Danube and the Russians retired to Bucharest.

While these attacks were going on along this part of the river, the Russians, near its mouth in the country called the Dobrudja, appeared as the attacking party. They also conducted a formidable siege of Silistria. These events constitute the second phase of the Danubian campaign. The Dobrudja is a curious country of flat surface, overgrown with coarse, yellow grass, and without trees or shrubbery anywhere. The inhabitants are the remnant of a Tartar race who were driven out of Russia. The southern boundary is near the Roman wall built by Trajan. The River Danube at its mouth divides like the Mississippi. On the northern arm—the Kilia—is the town Ismail, mentioned in to-day's dispatches. Here the Russians, in October, 1853, before the Turks had crossed at Kalafat, had stationed a flotilla, and on the 23d sent boats up the river to Braila (or Ibrail) and Galatz. On their way they encountered the Turks and lost 100 men in an engagement. Other attempts were made against the Turks, but nothing came of them until the latter part of March, when the Russians, emboldened by superior

numbers, crossed the river at Ismail, Galatz, and Braila, capturing the towns on the other side. They drove their enemy to the wall of Trajan, not, however, without serious losses. But they were allowed to go no further, and here the Russian army remained shut up in a marshy and unhealthful country for two months, powerless to do harm to others or good for itself. Once, however, they got over the wall, but were soon driven back again.

One other point in this campaign remains to be noticed—the siege of Silistria, regarded as the most notable event of all. It is the most important town possessed by Turkey on the banks of the river. The river is very broad there, and the place is strongly fortified. The siege began in April by a bombarding from the opposite side of the shore. The firing continued day and night for two weeks almost without interruption. An immense quantity of shell was thrown into the town, and the destruction was great. But the Turks were vigilant and resolute, delaying operations at every possible step. They had less than 10,000 men, while their enemy numbered 50,000 on the south shore alone. The work went on, the hopes of the Turks gradually weakening. They heard of the alliance, but waited in vain for help. At length two young English officers, on their way back from India, called upon the Turks and gave them the benefit of their experience. New methods were adopted; frequent sorties upon the Russians were made, inflicting great loss. But the number of the enemy increased to 70,000 men; for three weeks a bombardment was kept up without success; at last a midnight attack was made by 80,000 Russians, and the two armies fought until daybreak. The Turks lost 200 killed and wounded, but they drove back the assault by a murderous fire, inflicting a loss of 2,000 men upon the Russians.

This was the 29th of May. The contending Generals met the next day under a flag of truce. Said the Russian: "It may prevent the effusion of blood if I tell you the Czar has sent orders that the place must be taken;" to which the Turk replied: "I am ordered to defend the place, and would not surrender if I had only 1,000 men and all Russia was at the gates of the city." Fighting was resumed on the following day, and the Russians were repulsed with a loss of 2,000 men. The Turkish commander was killed, but on the 2d of June a reinforcement of 5,000 men arrived. The siege went on until June 13, when the Russians made a tremendous attack. Gortschakoff had been wounded and retired. The battle was waged with the greatest fury; the Russians had three of their chief officers wounded, and their defeat was utter and complete. At last, on the 23d of June, after a siege of forty-five days, the Russians retired, having been beaten at all points. Their army had been much larger than the Turkish, but they lost 7,000 men, and it is said the hospitals across the river contained 20,000 invalids who had suffered during the siege. It is recorded that in this work upward of 50,000 shot and shell were thrown upon Silistria, and that the Russians constructed more than three miles of approaches and exploded six mines.

ITALY.

PAPAL PRESENTATION.

ROME, May 9.—Four thousand French pilgrims on Monday presented the Pope 79,000 francs.

A GREAT NATION'S PROGRESS—THE STRUGGLE IN THE EAST—A VAST QUANTITY OF PAPER MONEY—A TROUBLESOME CARDINAL.

Correspondence New York Times.

ROME, April 17.—As we are brought nearer to the moment for the beginning of hostilities the attention of the public here, as elsewhere, is turned toward the East, although the anxieties excited are those which have the wider field of all Europe for the theatre of events, to be fruitful, possibly, of calamitous issues. Turkey, sunk in the lowest abyss of bankruptcy, is believed by some to be incapable of a long resistance, however resolute may be the spirit which animates its Mussulman population. But a moribund power, which has had its death agony for so long a period protracted, may struggle for a while yet in mortal convulsions. Our fears are less for Turkey than for other States, Italy among them, crushed under the weight of enormous public burdens.

A plan has been laid for the gradual reduction of the forced circulation of paper money, with the end in view of returning to specie payments. A little while ago a sum somewhat less than 1,000,000,000 of francs was fixed as the limit of the paper-money expansion. The bill which the Ministry have now brought in proposes to extinguish, at the rate of 20,000,000 of francs a year, this form of public obligations, beginning the process with the year 1878. The plan holds out the hope of only a slow progress to be made toward a much-desired result. The inconveniences of the premium on gold are seriously felt, both by the Government and those engaged in foreign commerce. Within a year or two, or at the first moment when it is seen that war is inevitable, the premium has risen to 12 per cent, and there seems to be no alternative but for a continued rise, when war actually breaks out. It is the wise determination of the country to remain strictly neutral in the controversy in which Russia, England, and Turkey are the parties intimately engaged. But when war is well begun no one can foresee what new parties may be drawn into it, or how widely the strife of passions and interests may extend. The Catholic or Clerical party of Europe is looking forward to a *bouleversement général*, hoping that in the universal fray some advantage may come to the Pope's temporal cause. As for Italy, I think I can say with confidence that she has little to fear from that side, if she is left quite alone to manage her domestic quarrel. The shock produced by a successful foreign invasion would be such as to ruin all hopes, and it is to guard against the possibility of such a calamity that the efforts of the best men are directed.

The conduct of Cardinal Ledochowski, who is still in Rome, is not such as is suited to excite the admiration of those who have a correct sense of what is due to political allegiance or moral obligations. For two years he has abused the right of asylum in Italy by plotting against the peace of his own country, and doing what is possible to complicate the relations between the Governments of Germany and Victor Emanuel, with the hope of bringing about a rupture. The Cardinal has been condemned, in contumacy, by the Tribunal of Posen to two years and a half of imprisonment and a fine of 300 marks. A formal order has been issued for his arrest and consignment to authority for the infliction of the penalty. Whether any request has been made to the Italian Government to hand the Cardinal over to the German agents of police, we are not able to say; but it is certain that the Prelate has within a few days left his residence in the city and fled for shelter to the citadel of the Vatican. It is hardly to be supposed that the Italian authority would interfere with the Cardinal's arrest within the limits of this State for an offense of the nature of that with which he is accused. It is a proof of the liberality of this Government and of the confidence it has in its own strength that it permits sworn enemies to fix their encampment within its borders and lay here their plans for carrying on war.

GERMANY

DISSATISFIED.

BERLIN, May 9.—A public meeting of electors at Memel passed a resolution declaring want of confidence in Count Von Moltke, their representative, on account of his recent vote in favor of the protectionist policy.

SPAIN.

CHURCH AND STATE.

MADRID, May 9.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs in Congress to-day declared that the relations between Spain and the Vatican were never more cordial than at present.

A BANKRUPT UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *Times* says the University of the City of New York is on the brink of financial ruin, and will probably be compelled to close its doors. The chief embarrassment results from the loss of the $100,000 gift of Loring & Andrews. This gift was in United States bonds due in 1881, bearing 6 per cent interest. It is said that John Taylor Johnstone, when Treasurer of the University, induced the Council to exchange the securities for New Jersey Central bonds, which were then regarded as a good investment, but which are now almost worthless. Besides the loss of income from this source, the charge is made that other funds and endowments have been encroached upon, including the Johnstone and Clerc Green funds of $25,000 each, and the Matthews and Griswold funds of $10,000 each.

NEW YORK'S CENTENNIAL.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Academy of Music was thronged last night on the occasion of the meeting of the New York Historical Society to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the State's political birth as a free and independent sovereignty, and also to signalize with appropriate forms her entrance upon the second century of her organized existence. Charles O'Conor was the orator, and in his address said he would abolish the system of legislative representation by districts, would reduce Legislatures to one house, and would take a new Governor by lot each month from the Legislature. The Presidential term of office he would modify on the same plan.

SILK.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The annual meeting of the Silk Association of America was held to-day. Frank W. Cheney was elected President. The annual report shows the total products last year were 1,284,860 pounds, valued at $26,563,103. Notwithstanding all the embarrassments under which the manufacturer has labored, the total consumption of raw silk in the United States for the calendar year 1876 was within 150,000 pounds—about 10 per cent—of that of 1875, which was the year of the largest consumption of raw silk on record. In the City of Paterson alone the sum paid to operatives in silk factories was $2,000,000.

TAKING THE VEIL.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Bishop Spaulding, of the Diocese of Peoria, in St. Michael's Church yesterday, gave the black veil to three young women, the first in this country to enter the order of "Presentation Nuns."

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The effects of Robert Fellows, jewelry importer, have been attached on claims amounting to $30,000. Liabilities are said to be $100,000.

CASUALTIES.

Terrific Fire-Damp Explosion in a Coal Mine Near Pittsburg, Pa.

Six Men Killed and Seven Seriously Burned and Bruised.

Heartrending Scenes at the Mouth of the Fatal Shaft.

Difficulties and Dangers Besetting the Work of Rescue.

TERRIBLE MINING ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 9.—A fearful explosion of fire-damp occurred at Wagesville shaft, near this city, this morning. How it happened is not yet known, but it is supposed there was a large fall of coal, which forced a lot of gas out of a breast that had been idle some time, and this, becoming ignited from the lamps of the men, caused the explosion. John Durkin, residing at St. Clair, was instantly killed by one of the flying timbers which were hurled about in the shock. He leaves a wife and one child. William Kirk, living in the same place, was also killed. He leaves a wife and three children. Thomas Connors, Joseph Milward, Herbert Moore, and Benjamin Mosely were penned in by a strong barricade of the falling coal. All the available miners were immediately set to work to rescue them, if possible, but the air was so impregnated that it was impossible for them to work more than a minute or two at a time. All of them have been taken out dead. They must have been literally roasted, as their bodies, upon their arrival at the top of the shaft, presented a sickening sight, with their clothing burned from their bodies, the hair from their heads, and their flesh hanging in shreds from their bodies. Connors was a newly-married man. Milward was unmarried. Mosely was married, but leaves no children. Moore leaves a wife and several small children. Besides those who were killed were a number of badly burned—John Reese, John A. Teany, Patrick Gibbons, Dennis Brennan, John McAtee, and Abraham Jones. Most of them are young, unmarried men.

The scene in the vicinity of the shaft beggars description. As each cage came up to the top of the shaft the women rushed forward to see if any of their husbands, brothers, or sons were among the number killed or wounded. The mouth of the shaft was surrounded with a crowd of men and women, and as one of their relatives came from the mine injured, or perhaps killed, it was heartrending to witness their tears and hear their cries of distress. The news of the explosion spread like wildfire, and, as all the people living in the vicinity of the shaft have relatives working there, they immediately rushed to the mouth of the shaft. For a long time it was impossible to learn anything definite, and the anxiety of the watchers cannot be described. Whenever any one came out of the shaft they anxiously gathered around to learn, if possible, some particulars. Each breath of air brought with it some rumor which was distorted by the fancy of the excited brains of the persons gathered around. The wildest imaginable rumors prevailed, and many persons predicted a second Avondale disaster. But, happily, although the loss of life was terrible, it did not equal that of the Avondale mine. Inspector Parton, who descended the shaft soon after the explosion, reports that it will be impossible to ascertain to a certainty the cause of the disaster, but his judgment is that a heavy fall of coal took place, and a large quantity of gas which had generated in a breast was discharged and rushed with great force to another place where the unfortunate men were at work, some of them with naked lamps, contrary to repeated cautions, and the explosion was thus caused. Mr. Parton is certain some of the men had naked lamps, because he found one in the mine. The man Mosely was buried beneath the coal which fell, and his body has not yet been extricated. Parton's opinion is that his body is not burned, but it will be found to be mangled beyond recognition when recovered. An inquest will be commenced to-morrow morning, when the cause of the explosion, which most people believe was unavoidable, will be ascertained beyond a doubt.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. CLAIR, May 9.—Thomas Conners, among the last of the men brought out, had his head and both legs blown off.

Herbert Moore, another of the victims, presented a frightful appearance, his face and body being dreadfully burned and disfigured.

John Durkin was thrown with great violence against the props and walls and instantly killed.

Edward Weaklin, who escaped, describes the gas after igniting as flying through the mine with lightning rapidity, destroying everything in its path. Weaklin, hearing the first report, quickly laid down, and the gas passed over him. It soon become necessary to fan fresh air into the mine. So foul had the gas become that those sent to rescue the men could only work at short intervals.

James Leady was badly burned. It is doubtful if he can recover.

Two miners have just come up, and report that a large quantity of coal has fallen on Benjamin Mosely, and it will be impossible to get at him for some time. No hopes are entertained for his recovery alive.

The latest information indicates that six men have been killed, and six seriously injured by the explosion.

NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Coroner's investigation into the cause of the recent fatal accident at the Post-Office was brought to an end this evening by the jury rendering the following verdict:

The Coroner's jury, to inquire into the cause of the death of Dennis Fleming, Charles H. Robertson, and Patrick Johnson, find that they came to their death by the falling of a portion of the roof of the New York Post-Office on the 1st day of May, 1877.

We further find that the immediate cause of the falling of said portion of the roof to be from improper and insufficient construction, but that the primary causes of the disaster is attributable to the incompetency of agents of the Treasury Department, charged with the erection and completion of the building, and that the United States Government is responsible for this calamity.

We further find that an excessive quantity of concrete was used in the covering of the roof, and that the load thereby imposed upon the iron roof beams and their supports exceeded the weight for which the iron constructed was originally designed by more than 300 per cent; that all this is owing to incompetency on the part of A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect in charge at the time the roof was designed, and his local employes, and that the Civil Engineer, the only party appearing before us competent to design and compute the methods of construction, has, according to the testimony, no authority in carrying out the construction. His functions are entirely advisory, and the Supervising Architect and his employes, not themselves technically intelligent, omitted to recur to his advice when changes were made by their authority. It appears that on the removal of the wall on the fourth story the remainder of the wall on the sixth story was left standing by order of A. B. Mullett, supported, according to his direction, by two light fifteen-inch iron beams, competent to carry only one-fourth of the weight imposed upon them. That this wall was recently taken out to be replaced by an iron truss, and that the cost of the truss was reported to the Superintending Architect at Washington, D. C., by the local Superintendent here, and the expenditure approved by him, but no special drawing was made for the new truss and its outer support; that the understanding between the local superintendent and iron-workers was for a truss similar to another truss then in the building. It appears that neither the local Superintendent nor said iron firm had the necessary technical information to correctly understand the functions of the truss needed, or how such truss should be constructed, and that in consequence its supports gave way as soon as the temporary props supporting the roof-beams were removed.

Furthermore, we are of opinion that the method now in vogue in the Treasury Department in Washington of designing and constructing Government structures throughout the United States demand intelligence in local Superintendents in this or in similar emergencies which the Government has certainly not in this case been successful in securing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The Commission appointed by Postmaster James, of New York, to inquire into the causes of the late accident at the New York Post-Office building, in its report to Secretary Sherman conclude that the accident was due to two causes: First, that the truss erected did not correspond with that recommended by Supt. Oakshott, approved by Supervising-Architect Hill, and apparently contracted for by Heuvelman, Haven & Co. Second, that the shores were removed, and the truss was subjected to its load before it was examined by a person competent to determine if it was constructed in conformity with the contract. Your Commission consider that it is perhaps a fortunate circumstance that this accident, sad as it is, has led to the detection of the radical weakness of a hidden girder of the ceiling of the United States Court-room, the continuance of which is now a source of jeopardy, and the community has reason to be thankful that they have been spared the details of a calamity far more appalling in its character.

THE WRONG MAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9.—At Martinsville, Ind., last night, Maj. E. M. Woody, dry-goods merchant, and his clerk, John Knight, slept in a room over the store. Woody, hearing burglars trying to effect an entrance, got up and took a position by a window without disturbing Knight. Subsequently he, too, awoke, and getting no reply to his inquiry as to who was in the room, fired his pistol, the ball lodging in Woody's side, inflicting serious but not necessarily fatal injuries.

ACCIDENTS IN MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 9.—A farmer named Norman Darkee, 50 years old, was run over and killed by the night express west on the Detroit & Milwaukee Road, near Pewamo Station, about 4 o'clock this morning.

A farmer named Henry Lubin was killed yesterday at Coopersville while unloading logs. He leaves a family of six children.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 9.—On Monday Lydia Rhodes and Mattie Dingman, of Plum Creek, were drowned in Elkhorn River by the capsizing of a boat. They were both standing up rocking the boat, and were warned not to do so, when the boat went over. Nobody saw them go down.

SHOT FOR A BURGLAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—Last night, at Martinsville, thirty miles south of here, E. M. Woody, a well-known merchant, was mistaken by a clerk for a burglar and shot in the side, inflicting a serious wound. In the confusion resulting, the real burglars escaped.

FLOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 9.—High water in the Platte River is cutting across the valley near Waterloo into the Elkhorn River. Unless remedied, this will float 5,000 acres of land.

FATAL RESULT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 9.—T. M. Scott, Jr., who was shot some two weeks ago at Ripley, Tenn., by Mayor Tarrant, died last Saturday. The Mayor is now on trial there for the act.

STARVED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Jacob D. Blondell, a well-known painter, was found dead yesterday in his studio. The *Times* says he starved to death.

RAILROADS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

The annual report of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has just been issued. The gross earnings for the year, including those of leased lines were $2,486,582.66; operating expense, $1,175,489; net earnings, $1,311,093.65; operating expenses, 47.21 per cent of gross earnings; net gain for 1876, $444,316.46. The year has been a very prosperous one for the road. The large increase in the receipts over those of 1875 may be accounted for in part by the growth of business in Kansas, but it is mainly due to the benefit resulting from the two leases which the Board made last year. One of these leased roads, the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley, gives it a large share of the through business of Colorado and New Mexico; and the other, the Kansas City, Topeka & Western, affords it a connecting link with the numerous lines running eastward from the Missouri River.

The suit of the Company against the United States for compensation for transportation has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the Company. The amount due from the Government Dec. 31, 1876, was $202,373.42. Considering the depressed condition of business throughout the country, the showing of the Land Department is gratifying. The sales of the year amount to 122,201 17-100 acres, aggregating at the average price, $5.44¼ per acre, $665,455.17. In 1875 only 75,415 33-100 acres were sold, aggregating at the average price, $5.59 per acre, $410,409.85. One remarkable feature of this year's business has been the large cash payments on sales. The amount of cash on sales in 1875 was $60,525.99, while in 1876 it was $168,751.62, an increase of 142 per cent. Another noteworthy fact is that fully 60 per cent of these sales of the year have been made in the extreme western counties where four years ago there were no settlements.

The passenger traffic of the year has been much larger than that of 1875. The passenger-trains earned in 1876 $715,690.93, while in 1875 they earned only $337,233.18. During 1876 there was received from freight $1,688,107.33, while in 1875 the receipts were $1,116,749.40.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—At a meeting of the Northern Pacific Railroad stockholders to-day Vice-President Stark said the road was in good condition throughout, and had never done a better business than this year. The Finance Committee reported adversely on the proposal to mortgage the Western end of the road to build the extension from Kalama to Portland, and the stockholders were gratified by the information that, in view of the increased revenues, all moneys necessary to complete the branch into the coal-fields of the Payallup Valley could be had without mortgaging the Company's property. G. W. Cass, of Pittsburg, said the business in Dakota, passenger and freight, was heavier than ever before, and the road had much improved. West of Red River he had found a tract well occupied by farmers, while three years ago it was bare for miles. The grasshopper scare, he said, had been magnified, and his experience was that 80 per cent of the damage to crops last year was due to climatic influence, and not more than 10 per cent to grasshoppers. A resolution was adopted authorizing the building and leasing of a branch from Sauk Rapids to Brainerd, a distance of sixty miles. The Directors were also instructed to ascertain the cost of constructing the road from Bismarck west into Montana, and propose a plan for furnishing the means.

THE PACKERS' LINE.

The announcement made in THE TRIBUNE yesterday that the pork-packers had decided to ship their products hereafter by lake and canal, and that a line of steamers had been chartered for the purpose, has been rather unwelcome news to the railroads leading from this city East. They had been under the impression that the packers would be compelled to ship their products by their lines, no matter what the rates might be. Now that they have found out otherwise, their backbones are not as stiff as they were a week ago. The railroads claim that the new line will be a failure owing to the length of time it takes to deliver the goods at their point of destination. Yet there are a number of experts who are confident that most of the products of the packers can be shipped just as well by lake and canal as by rail, and that the difference in time is not sufficient to make up for the difference in rates, which is just one-half less by water than by rail. Messrs. Armour & Co. have shipped several cargoes by the new line, and other packers are about to do the same. If the experiment proves successful,—and there is no reason why it should not,—a reduction in the rates on hog products will undoubtedly be made in a short time.

THE IRRESISTIBLE CONFLICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *Tribune* says in its stock report to-morrow: "Following the report of a greater discrimination on West-bound freight being allowed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad than is in accordance with the recent compact, there have been whisperings, not yet fully confirmed, of a general cutting at the West on grain and provisions for the East. This, in the existing condition of railway traffic, is only what might have been expected to occur with the opening of inland navigation. With the low rates offered by lake and canal to New York, the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads have either to reduce their charges to a lower point than ever before or sacrifice the business to the Central & Hudson, Erie, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central Railroads. If this kind of warfare is again to begin at the West, it will not be long before it will, extending to all freight and passenger business, open out another grand struggle between the railways to do each other all the damage possible."

A HEAVY MORTGAGE.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 8.—A mortgage was filed for record here to-day by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for $12,500,000. It is issued by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company in favor of the United States Trust Company, of New York, in trust for the future holders of the bonds to be issued under certain conditions, and covers the main line and branches of the road, the depots, machine-shops, and the entire property of the corporation. It is to all intents and purposes a first mortgage, though subject temporarily to a mortgage for $9,000,000 to secure the sinking-fund bonds of 1866, which are to be redeemed with money obtained from the sale of the new issue, and also $1,000,000 of income bonds issued in 1875. This covers $10,000,000. The remaining $2,500,000 will be used if issued for the permanent improvement of property. The new bonds will be in the sum of $1,000 each, and payable July 1, 1917. They bear 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in January and July, in the City of New York.

CANADA NORTHERN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, May 9.—The Northern Railroad of Canada held its annual meeting to-day. Reports show an increase in traffic receipts over the previous year of $55,614. The Directors recommend that provision be made for the payment of $27,458 to the Government, according to the report of the Parliamentary Committee, in order that the Company may be relieved from all the fetters and complications by which its energies and operations have been so much embarrassed over a long series of years. The Government lien having been fully disposed of, the Company will have paid a total sum of £247,913 sterling to the Government.

ARKANSAS BONDS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 9.—A few days since mention was made in these dispatches of a decision by the Circuit Court of Pulaski County involving the validity of the bonds issued by the State under an act of the Legislature of 1868 in aid of railroads, in which the Court decided that such bonds were illegal and invalid. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court yesterday. The case came up for a hearing, and the Court postponed the matter until the 4th day of June next, in order that all parties interested in the decision of the case may have a hearing. Over six million dollars is involved in the final determination of the case.

ITEMS.

Superintendent Jeffrey, of the Illinois Central Railroad, has made several changes in the organization of the road. Mr. William Harper, the Master Carpenter, will have charge of all the business of this department for the entire line, and will have his headquarters in Chicago. Mr. A. G. French, Supervisor of Bridges, will have his headquarters at Kankakee, and has charge of all the bridges and culverts of the entire line. Mr. J. M. Healy will be Road Master of the First Division of the Chicago Division, and controls the section between Cairo and the north end of the Kankakee bridge, and will make his headquarters at Champaign. Mr. L. L. Basford controls the Second Division from the north end of the Kankakee bridge to Chicago, and will have his headquarters at Chicago.

Mr. L. T. Moore is the Roadmaster of the North Division and Mr. M. Gillens of the leased lines in Iowa. Mr. W. H. Courtney is the Superintendent of Bridges for the latter section.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading from this city to the East held a meeting yesterday at the freight office of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, and established a uniform freight tariff to points in Ohio and Indiana.

Mr. J. D. Layng, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company, arrived here yesterday on his regular tour of inspection.

CRIME.

A SLAVE OF THE RING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Conrad Boller, one of the manufacturers employed by the old Ring, and a sharer in their spoils, left his home Thursday last and has not been heard of since. According to the *Times*, his family know nothing of his whereabouts. On the same day that Mr. Boller left town a widow, Mrs. F. G. Henkel, who kept a small beer saloon on Seventh avenue, deserted her family, consisting of two sons and two daughters, and no tidings of her have been received. Mr. Boller and Mrs. Henkel were old acquaintances, and, during the past year, a great portion of his time has been passed at her saloon. The two were known to be intimate, and many Germans and others who frequented Mrs. Henkel's say they left the city in Company. Both Mr. Boller and Mrs. Henkel have lately been embarrassed pecuniarily. The former has been for some time on the verge of bankruptcy, and his liabilities are about $65,000. The firm of C. D. Boller & Co. figured conspicuously in the secret accounts of Connolly exposed in the *Times* of July 22, 1871. It is there shown that he received $523,439.52 on checks indorsed by Ingersoll & Co. for furniture and cabinet-work for the County Court-House, armories, and public offices. Inquiries made subsequently in regard to his bill elicited the fact that he received a comparatively small portion of the money which he was supposed to have been paid. The greater part of it went to other members of the Ring, Ingersoll receiving the lion's share. In his connection with the Ring he was chiefly an agent of Ingersoll.

TWEED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *Sun* says Wheeler H. Peckham and Corporation Counsel Whitney have completed their examination of Tweed and of his vouchers and papers that are to substantiate the document to be submitted to Attorney-General Fairchild by Townsend. Peckham is understood to be entirely satisfied that Tweed can furnish evidence that will be of material service to the prosecution on the trial of the suits against Sweeny and other members of the Ring. The Corporation Counsel is confident that with Tweed's assistance he can defeat most of the large claims pending in the courts against the city, and Peckham and the Corporation Counsel will report to the Attorney-General that the interests of the city and of the State will be best subserved by Tweed's release.

EMBEZZLER ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 9.—A young embezzler came to grief in Burlington to-night, after having baffled pursuit for almost two months. He absconded from the office of the American Express Company at Cleveland, O., on the 21st day of March, with $1,600 cash. He was arrested here to-night while attempting to leave the city for the West, and, after confessing his guilt, turned over $1,054 in cash, a gold watch and chain, and a breastpin to the detectives, who took him to Chicago at 9 o'clock. He had two trunks shipped to Burlington by express, and, having secured a confederate, they went to the express office to-day and claimed them. This led immediately to their arrest. Leaman, the Cleveland clerk, was retained in custody, and his less guilty companion was released.

POLITICAL BIAS.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—William P. Wallace, Sheriff of this county, and Dan McCarthy, turnkey of the Hamilton County Jail, were found guilty to-day in the United States Court of aiding Federal prisoners to escape from jail. The prisoners referred to were arrested by the United States authorities for illegal voting last fall, and their conviction might effect the election of some candidates who obtained office. They were allowed to get away.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 9.—A nest of burglars and thieves was pounced upon in this city to-day, and two of them—Hugh McKenzie and a young man by the name of Degnan, from Joliet—were arrested and held for further examination. It is believed that the officers are now in a fair way to break up the gang of burglars that have long infested this city.

PINNEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—George M. Pinney was arraigned in the Municipal Criminal Court to-day on two indictments for forgery of pay-certificates. A plea of not guilty was entered, reserving the privilege of interposing a demurrer at any time before Saturday. The trial will probably not come off before July.

IOWA.

Some Political Points.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 7.—THE TRIBUNE's heroic treatment of the distemper which has broken out on the body-politic in this State is working well. A strong conservative element has manifested itself the past two weeks, which counsels wisdom and moderation. There is much to lose and nothing to gain by a hot-headed forcing of radical ideas, and there is good evidence even now that, before the State Convention meets, the party will conclude that, despite the fact that it stands at the "top of the heap" in the Banner State of the Union, the welfare of the Nation is paramount to the behests of a few in a single State. Be assured that Iowa Republicans have the wisdom, the sagacity, and the loyalty necessary to comprehend the situation of national affairs as they exist de facto, and will act accordingly. To use one of Mr. Lincoln's pat and pertinent homely expressions, this is no time to swap horses,—no time to provoke a rupture in the Republican ranks, and especially in this State. There are elements here which will enter into the next Gubernatorial election which will necessitate consolidation instead of disintegration. Hence you may expect to see enunciated in the platform put forth in June, views broad, liberal, and patriotic, which all the people can indorse, notwithstanding the present voluble vociferations of malcontents. Iowa Republicans, though progressive and somewhat radical, are not fools, and can see as far into a millstone as any other man, especially when there is a hole in it.

As to the Gubernatorial nomination, it is the firm opinion of those who profess to know that Mr. Newbold will not be the nominee. Who will be, is contingent upon the reports from two or three counties, although Gear has the inside track.

Judge Day will find four strong competitors in the field; while the Lieutenant-Governorship has a score of ambitious expectants.

EXCURSIONISTS.

CINCINNATI, O., May 9.—An excursion party numbering about 150 business men of Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Evansville, Peoria, Memphis, and other points in the West, left here to-night by the Chesapeake & Ohio route to the seaboard. The party will reach Richmond, Va., on Friday. The tour will embrace all the principal cities on the seaboard between Richmond and Charleston.

RICHMOND, Va., May 9.—Committees of the various commercial bodies of Richmond and both branches of the City Council leave to-morrow morning on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to meet the excursion party of Western business men at Green Brier, White Sulphur Springs. The whole party will remain to-morrow night at the Springs as guests of Col. Peyton, proprietor, and arrive here Friday evening.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 9.—There is no change as yet in the heaters' strike, but it is said by the nailers that the heaters will resume work on Monday.

GRASSHOPPERS.

Reports from Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

The 'Hoppers Hatching Out Slowly, and as Yet Doing No Harm.

It Will Require Warm Weather to Decide Their Intentions.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

GREENVILLE COUNTY, May 9.—Grasshoppers are hatching by the million, and have commenced to destroy the small grain. I think not a tenth of the eggs are yet hatched. The cold weather of March did not kill them, as we had hoped. They will take our crop unless the farmers can destroy them. We think we can kill them by burning the prairie. Some one has invented a trap to catch them.

EMMET COUNTY, May 9.—On the flat clay subsoil lands the grasshopper eggs are mostly destroyed; on gravel and dry ridges they are in good condition, but are being destroyed by birds and the little red bug. Egg-cells that contained eight eggs, only two of them were sound, and they appear to be quite tender, and die when exposed to cold.

CARROLL COUNTY, May 9.—In some of our grain fields the grasshoppers have commenced their operations, and, although most of the eggs are unhatched, still they seem in a healthy condition, but it is reported in the northern part of the county large amounts of the eggs are damaged and will not hatch.

ADAIR COUNTY, May 9.—The grasshopper eggs have not hatched here yet. We have had cold weather with snow the last month, and, we trust, when the weather comes warm, we shall know the whole story, and find the eggs dead.

HAMILTON COUNTY, May 9.—The 'hopper eggs have commenced hatching along the rivers, but I have seen none as yet on the prairie. It is impossible to determine at this time to what extent the eggs were destroyed in March. I think only such as were picked up by the birds.

HANCOCK COUNTY, May 9.—Farmers are nearly done sowing. The prospect for a crop would be very bright, were it not for the grasshoppers. It is generally thought the eggs will not hatch, as the appearance of the eggs is the same as in February. If there is any life in them, we hope the recent storm has killed them.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY, May 9.—The grasshoppers have commenced hatching. In warm, sheltered places plenty of them can be found. Many of the eggs will not hatch, but from the great amount in the ground they will not be missed.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, May 9.—The grasshopper eggs have hatched in great numbers on last year's breaking in sandy soil, and on the roadside. They have commenced to eat the small grain.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY, May 9.—No sign of grasshoppers as yet. The last few days of April were cold, with a heavy snow-storm; we hope it has finished the "hopper."

ADAMS COUNTY, May 9.—What few grasshoppers' eggs were laid have nearly all died. There will be no trouble here from the present grasshopper crop.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

PHILLIPS COUNTY, May 9.—Grasshoppers can stand sudden freezes and thaws to a great extent, but the weather we have had for a week past, of cold, drizzling rain, with a trifle of snow, has been too much for them; it left them hanging so long between life and death that they had finally to give up the ghost. Two weeks ago a severe hail-storm pounded many of them to death. Nature has favored this section of Kansas, and we all feel jubilant.

RENO COUNTY, May 9.—'Hoppers laid their eggs plentifully on suitable ground sod that has been turned over in the spring and in every dry knoll and garden. They all hatched in March and threatened to do considerable damage in the neighborhood, but the very cold rain since has cleared them off, and we can find no 'hoppers. We feel very much relieved for the present. Our only danger is from "raiders."

OSAGE COUNTY, May 9.—We are having a very wet backward spring which will make planting late. It is "dead medicine" for the 'hoppers. Have made close observation, and find fully three-fourths of the 'hopper eggs are spoiled. One noticeable help for us is the unusual number of birds which kind Providence is sending to destroy the 'hoppers, and they are doing it. We are full of hope. Expect a big crop.

BUTLER COUNTY, May 9.—Grasshoppers commenced hatching on bottom lands the last week in March. On uplands a week later. They came out in appalling numbers along the streams, but in limited patches on higher situations. A very small percentage of wheat has been destroyed, and scarcely any other damage done. Farmers have used various methods for the destruction of the 'hoppers with a fair degree of success. Natural agencies—probably cool, damp weather and heavy rains are causing their rapid disappearance.

DICKINSON COUNTY, May 9.—The grasshoppers' eggs in this vicinity were not killed by the frost in March to any extent, but the cold rains in April have destroyed many, besides the plover and blackbirds are eating millions of them. There seems no more to-day than there was three weeks ago.

ATCHISON COUNTY, May 9.—No grasshoppers hatched yet, and we hope none of the eggs may be alive. The parasite is preying upon them, and the winter killed many, so the farmer feels these great enemies to his crops may be greatly if not altogether disposed of.

BARTON COUNTY, May 9.—We hear occasionally of a small tract of ground being very thickly settled with 'hoppers, but have no fears that our crops will be damaged by them. The weather has been very cold and wet for the last week, which has no doubt been in our favor.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, May 9.—No 'hopper eggs yet hatched. Very few eggs to be found now. Spring has been very wet and spoilt most of them. Farmers are not alarmed, unless they come in from other States.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

HERSEY COUNTY, May 9.—I have examined the 'hopper cells, and find the cold weather of March had no effect on them, but during the last ten days the little parasite has been very busy, and I think destroyed one-third of the eggs; it is still busy. Never saw the red bug so thick before. None have hatched lately. Had quite a snow-storm the 27th and 28th of April, and the ground froze an inch deep.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY, May 9.—The last of April was cold; it did not favor the hatching of the grasshopper eggs, but since that time the weather has been warm, and we find the eggs are alive and hatching, and the 'hoppers seem as lively as ever. When we bring the eggs in-doors, where it is warm, they hatch in about four days. No crop of small grain is put in, and with great reluctance we plow for corn.

COTTONWOOD COUNTY, May 9.—My observations are the grasshopper eggs are all perfect. Cannot tell what damage they will do, as they are just beginning to hatch. The cold weather of March and April had no effect on them. Much of the present crop has been sown, but the cold and wet have kept it back, and nothing is yet to be seen of it.

CARVER COUNTY, May 9.—Crops look well thus far. 'Hopper eggs were mostly destroyed by a small insect. I have taken great pains in examining eggs, and think but very few will hatch. Have seen no 'hoppers, although I have been told that some have been seen on sandy land.

FILLMORE COUNTY, May 9.—The general impression is we shall not suffer much from grasshoppers this season. The recent heavy snow-storm has been agreat damage to them. As a State, we have had three visitations from them. They grow smaller and weaker each year.

FARIBAULT COUNTY, May 9.—The grasshopper eggs have all disappeared in this locality, but few are reported hatching in other places. Farmers do not expect much damage from them. We fear the visitors from other parts.

FREEBORN COUNTY, May 9.—There are not 25 per cent of the 'hopper eggs left of those we had last fall; most of them have rotted. We have had a snow-storm of three days' duration; some snow on the ground yet.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

JOHNSON COUNTY, May 9.—The grasshoppers were not injured by the severe snow-storm. They may now be considered safely through the cold weather. With what have already hatched, and those that will hatch in the next ten days (as they are now hatching very fast), the prospect is that they will remain here until they get wings to leave. The crops, therefore, are in great danger, unless means are employed to kill the pests while they are small. At this time the wheat looks very promising, the season having been remarkably favorable for small grain.

FURNESS COUNTY, May 9.—The grasshopper eggs have hatched here in abundance. We think the cold weather of March did not affect them. They have commenced eating the crops. The prospect for raising crops rather gloomy. The 'hoppers are in greater abundance. Spring grain all in and looks fine. Some corn planted, but most farmers are waiting for the 'hoppers to leave. We may raise some corn by planting late.

HALL COUNTY, May 9.—Where the young 'hoppers found shelter, such as timber, dry prairie grass, dead leaves, old corn-stalks, they are not injured in the least. Farmers in this immediate vicinity kill them by millions with a machine known as the "Oakfield Grasshopper Exterminator." Coal oil does the work, and does it well. Rain, snow, and cold has done the 'hoppers no harm. Prairies afire all around.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, May 9.—The grasshoppers hatched in this county in untold millions, but when about one week old there came three days of rain, and ended off with three inches of snow,—completely sweeping them from the face of the earth. Thus we are spared for a time at least. How extensive the storm was cannot say. Crops look well.

DODGE COUNTY, May 9.—I am traveling 45 miles a day, and my opportunities for observation are great. We had a storm here on the 26th of April. Rained twenty-six hours, then froze next night. Then, upon the day after, the grasshoppers seemed as plenty as ever; yet our people are in better spirits than they were.

HARLEM COUNTY, May 9.—The storm of April 26 has destroyed many of the 'hoppers. Yesterday and to-day has been warm, and plenty of hoppers are hatching. Doing all we can to destroy them by burning. Cannot tell how far we shall be damaged, as the 'hoppers cannot fly yet.

ADAMS COUNTY, May 9.—The 'hopper eggs have just hatched out, and are making bad work in some of our early-sown fields of wheat. Some fields that have had wheat up three or four inches have been entirely eaten off, but we are in hopes that it will start again.

FIRES.

AT NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 9.—To-night a terrific explosion occurred in the wholesale oil store of William E. Dunham, on Pocasset street, arousing the entire city. A vast volume of flames shot up immediately and the building was entirely destroyed, also the adjoining one occupied by the Kendrick Loom & Harness Company and a French weekly paper, *La Protecteur*. The losses are not yet known, but are very large, the Kendrick Company losing valuable machinery. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

AT LEAVITTSBURG, O.

CLEVELAND, O., May 9.—At 2 o'clock this morning the transfer house of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company at Leavittsburg, O., was destroyed by fire. Fourteen cars were burned, four loaded and ten light. Loss estimated at $20,000. Supposed to have been fired by tramps. There will be no delay in business.

AT GALLIPOLIS, O.

CINCINNATI, O., May 9.—The *Commercial's* Gallipolis, O., special says the frame warehouse of Hinking, Allemong & Co., wholesale grocers, burned this morning. Loss on stock, $10,000. Insurance, $4,000. The building was insured for $700. Cause supposed to be incendiary.

AT ERIE, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 9.—The brewery and outbuildings of Jacob Gabel were totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss about $25,000. Partially insured.

FATAL AFFRAY.

A Blow on the Head Likely to Result in Death.

The colored people are determined to kill. At 9 o'clock last night a row arose at 291 Third avenue, near Twelfth street, between George Martin and Frank Williams, two colored men, the former of whom resides at the number mentioned. They had some words at the foot of the stairway leading to the street about a quarrel which had been began between them at the wake of a man named Green upon the night before. Martin took exceptions to Williams having brought in beer to moisten the throttle at the wake, and this Williams denied. They had some other and higher words until Martin applied an offensive epithet to Williams, when the latter retaliated with a blow. Several other blows followed on both sides, and Martin, getting the worst of it, is said to have run away. Williams followed, and picking up a large piece of slag as he ran, struck his antagonist with it full in the forehead over the left eye. The wounded man was taken up-stairs, Williams following and continuing the assault until he was arrested by Officer J. W. Mooney. Martin afterwards walked around to Dr. Netter's office, corner of Clark and Polk streets, where his wounds were dressed, and, at that time, but little was thought of it. Martin only complaining of a slight dizziness. Towards midnight, however, he had lapsed into an unconscious state. Dr. Netter was again called, and pronounced his patient in a very serious condition, and upon examination it was found that the frontal bone had been badly fractured. The condition of the man was such that the Doctor held out no hopes whatever of his recovery. At 2 o'clock this morning the patient had partially returned to consciousness, but was suffering the most excruciating pain, and was unable to give any intelligent account of the fight. He can hardly recover. The prisoner was interviewed at his cell in the Armory, but had little to say. The quarrel originated about the beer which was brought to Green's wake, but the prisoner insisted that Martin was the first to strike, and that, too, with a heavy hickory stick, for which he ran into the house when the fight began. He also maintains that when he struck Martin with the slug Martin was following him closely, and not he Martin.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Michigan to-day elected the following officers: Grand Commander, Hugh McCurdy, Corunna; Deputy Grand Commander, Hollis F. Knapp, Jackson; Grand General, Frank Henderson, Kalamazoo; Grand Captain, Gen. William B. Wilson, Hinsdale; Grand Prelate, the Rev. George W. Willson, East Saginaw; Grand Treasurer M. S. Smith, Detroit; Recorder, William P. Innis, Grand Rapids.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—At Carlisle, Ky., to-day 200 members attended the annual conclave of the Knights Templar of Kentucky. The election of officers resulted as follows: Jacob Swigert, of Frankfort, Grand Commander; W. Larue Thomas, of Danville, Deputy Grand Commander; William Ryan, of Louisville, Grand Generalissimo; D. Vertner Johnson, of Lexington, Grand Captain-General; the Rev. Wright Merrick, of Lexington, Grand Prelate.

FISH-PLANTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 9.—The State Fish Commissioners have recently placed Pacific salmon as follows: Six thousand in the lakes of Rice County, 10,000 in Lake Minnetonka, 10,000 in Prior Lake (Scott County), 10,000 in Lakes Hanska (Brown County) and Heron (Jackson County), 3,000 in the small Lakes near Minneapolis and St. Paul, also 7,500 land-locked salmon in White Bear Lake. The Commissioners have now started the Red Wing breeding establishment upon black bass, natural habitants of our lakes, but almost fished out.

THE DENTISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—The State Dental Convention to-day transacted mostly routine business, and had discussions purely of professional interest. During the afternoon, by invitation, the members visited and viewed the new State-House in a body.

OBITUARY.

RICHMOND, May 9.—Maj. W. J. Downer, editor of the Huntington (Va.) *Advertiser*, died to-day of heart disease.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 9.—Commodore Benjamin J. Tooten, United States Navy, died here to-day, aged 71.

REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The fifth General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church commenced its session this morning. A large number of clerical and lay deputies are in attendance. Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, was elected Presiding Bishop for the ensuing year, and the Rev. Marshal B. Smith, Secretary.

TRACT SOCIETY FIGURES.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The receipts of the American Tract Society for the past year are $449,209; expenditures, $441,119. In the same period 209 colporteurs labored in 32 States, addressed 6,937 meetings, made 152,883 family visits, and prayed with 98,378 families. During thirty-six years over 13,000,000 volumes have been distributed.

SUICIDE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 9.—The *Courier-Journal's* Harrodsburg special says Nelson Brown, a prominent citizen of Mercer County, committed suicide by hanging. Temporary insanity is reported to be the cause.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, May 9.—Steamships Weser, Switzerland, and Victoria, from New York, and Caspian, from Portland, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Arrived, steamship State of Nevada, from Glasgow.

Paper Flour-Barrels.

A firm at Syracuse, N. Y., are now manufacturing a novel flour-barrel. The barrels are composed of straw-paper pulp, which is run into a mold made in the shape of one-half of a barrel cut vertically. The pulp is subjected to a powerful hydraulic pressure, and when reduced to the required thickness the ends of the halves are cut off at the ends. The pieces are then placed in a steam drier, and the sides are trimmed evenly and the substance thoroughly dried. It comes from the drier ready for making up into barrels. There are three heavy wooden hoops and two hoops fastened together; and into grooves cut in the staves the paper halves, which have an average thickness of three-sixteenths of an inch, are slid. The ends of the barrels are made of paper of a similar thickness, constructed upon the same principles as the sides and protected by heavy wooden ones. The advantages of these barrels over wooden ones are lightness, cheapness, durability, and the prevention of flour sifting out while in transit. They are constructed entirely by machinery, and the halves are cut so true that any pieces of the same size will readily fit together. They will not cost more than one-third the price of wooden barrels, are lighter, and fit so nicely in the grooves that there is no chance for flour to sift through, which loses quite a heavy percentage in the use of other kinds.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

IS A

Cure for Every Pain.

It was the First and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating Pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL

Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured by

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANN ARBOR, Dec 27, 1875.—DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place without any benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two boxes of the Relief. I used them without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, [illegible] of the Relief, and two boxes of the Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about five months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, six bottles Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

(Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without qualification. (Signed) L. S. LEECH, Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is, and has been for many years, well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement.

(Signed) BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. FORD, E. B. FORD.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc. PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

AY'S READY RELIEF.

R. R.

ADWAY'S

Y RELIEF

the Worst Pains in

to Twenty Minutes.

ONE HOUR

g this Advertisement Need
One Suffer with Pain.

WAY'S
READY
RELIEF
IS A
or Every Pain.

the First and is the
Pain Remedy

ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

Y'S READY RELIEF
WILL
d Instant Ease.

of the Kidneys, Inflamma-
Bladder, Inflammation of the
Lumps, Congestion of the
Sore Throat, Difficult
ing, Palpitation of
Heart, Hysterics,
Diphtheria, Catarrh,
Headache, Toothache,
Rheumatism, Cold Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

ER and AGUE.

RADWAY'S

LATING PILLS.

rian Tumor

Years' Growth Cured by

DWAY'S REMEDIES.

RADWAY'S

parillian Resolvent,

EAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

Y & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

"False and True."

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE SECRET DOOR.

There is an inner, secret portal of the Mind,
Which closes in the Holiest of Holies there—
Hides it from view, that naught impure may find
The snowy, vestal altar, with its incense rare.

Within the outer courts, thoughts wander as they will—
We have no secret barriers at their entrance-door;
Crowd fast each one the other, all the courts they fill—
Some far from comely, halt, and lame, and blind, and poor.

Unbidden guests, unclean, not bathed in purity,
Entering unwelcome, unlooked for, at the ear,
From wayside-hedges, or where e'er their home may be,
These thoughts, like the "Death's head" at the joyous feast, appear.

But in those outer courts a Guardian-Angel stands,
And just beside the portal of the Mind's "Sweet Home:"
He holds a sieve and balance in his hands,
And sternly weighs and sifts all thoughts that thither come.

And those "found wanting" never can enter in—
Not even in the outer courts may they abide—
But are returned to darkness, and their father, Sin,
Children of Sin, and of Impurity, his bride.

If we permit them, when found wanting, to remain,
The Angel will no longer guard the inner door,
And they will enter there, deface, and mar, and stain—
It never will be "Holiest of Holies" more.

LAURA BENEDICT CLARK.

MILWAUKEE, April 27.

WARD'S APOTHEOSIS.

New York Tribune.

An American filibuster has been honored with a niche in the Chinese Pantheon. It is Ward, a sagacious soldier of fortune and a most unregenerate scamp. He was one of Walker's companions in Sonora and Nicaragua, and carried a free lance across the Pacific. On the Chinese coast he organized a band of freebooters, and was hunted down by the British marines. The prestige of the Imperial Government had been destroyed in the war with Great Britain, and China was rent asunder by the great Taiping rebellion. The insurgents were well organized, and their military operations had been remarkably successful. The Imperial Government adopted the desperate expedient of hiring a force of foreign soldiers under promises of high pay and rapid promotion. Ward accepted the command of this troop of adventurers and hirelings, and took the field against the insurgents. His employers got their money's worth, for he served them faithfully and well. He recaptured several cities which the rebels had taken, and by a series of brilliant movements put the enemy to rout. While directing an attack upon the Town of Tse-kie, ner Ningpo, in the autumn of 1862, he was mortally wounded by a musket ball. The Imperial Government had bestowed upon him various titles, but now that he had sealed with his life his devotion to its service, it decreed to him the highest posthumous honors, ordering that two temples should be erected,—one on the spot where he died and the other beside his grave. The Tao-t'ai, who was an officer in the Imperial army during the war, has built a memorial hall near the filibuster's grave, and early in March of this year the shrine was dedicated.

The intrepid Williams, who conducted the heroic defense of Kars in 1855, was made a Baron and sent to Parliament; the mercurial Hobart, who has reorganized the Turkish navy, is Admiral of the fleet; but the luckiest of all soldiers of fortune from Theseus to Col. Valentine Baker is filibuster Ward. His tainted character, his mercenary motives, and his graceless life have all been put out of mind, and he is gratefully remembered in the Celestial Empire as a mighty deliverer and a divine warrior. The votive pigs and pastry have been offered in the sanctuary, and the dead adventurer has been worshiped. The Cæsars were divine while they lived; the sacred fire was carried before them, and every mark of homage was paid to them; but their apotheosis after death was a thin-skinned travesty; the Romans honored the live gods, but left the dead ones to look out for themselves. Ward has fared better; he was well paid during life and canonized after death, and his title to a snug place in the Chinese Pantheon is clear.

The latest files of the Shanghai papers describe a remarkable religious pilgrimage to the new shrine. A customs cruiser conveyed the Tao-t'ai and his friends up the Huang-pu to Sung-Kiang, and a brilliant company shared his hospitality. The divine filibuster had been an American citizen, and accordingly United States Consul-General Myers was present to witness the deification of a distinguished fellow-countryman. The adorable refugee had never embraced the religion of his adopted country, and hence in a spirit of theological tolerance that was in keeping with his character one or two missionaries accepted invitations to this religious spree. The invincible warrior had fought for anybody who would hire him and against everybody who wouldn't, and so, as was fitting, all the foreign legations were represented, and it was a cosmopolitan picnic. The pilgrims were taken ashore in small boats and carried in chairs to the shrine. A large mound with a lily blooming on its crest marked the spot where the soldier was buried, and around the grave the leafless trees shivered and creaked in the March wind. In front was a low temple with memorial tablets and a shrine. The Tao-t'ai, the district magistrates, the officials, the soldiers, and the visitors marched through the court-yard and filed into the memorial building, where tapers were burning on the walls, joss-sticks were smoldering on the shrine, and tables were loaded with meats, fruits, and sacrificial offerings. With a low wail the master of ceremonies called upon all to worship the dead soldier, and instantly the Tao-t'ai and the magistrates prostrated themselves to the earth in adoration. Obeisance followed obeisance, louder grew the wails, until the ceremony ended in a deafening din of firecrackers and the uproar of gongs. A photographer stepped in to take a group-picture, somebody made a speech, and champagne corks flew apace. So filibuster Ward has been deified in presence of his fellow-countrymen, the United States Consul-General, and the missionaries, and henceforth children and veterans will kneel and worship at his shrine, and in the fullness of time another temple will rise over the spot where this martial god breathed his last. "A mad world, my masters!"

SNIPS.

Timely spring news—the rise in flours.

Arkansas has cool winters and Hot Springs.

"What's in a name?" About twenty-seven letters, if it's a Russian name.—*Boston Post.*

Why is a man lifting a side of bacon off a hook to be pitied? Because he's a poor creature (pork-reacher).

What the Prince of Wales remarked to his Royal mother in regard to the Eastern question: "O Mamelukee!"

Six-year-old—"Mamma, what are twins made for?" Precocious older brother (quickly)—"So that cannibals may eat philopenas."

Soaking the bait in whisky is a new fishing device. Smidgkins remarks that the old way was to soak the fisherman in the same liquid.

Refreshingly cool—A Texas stage-robber has been caught, and has employed a lawyer, who was one of his latest victims, to defend him.

The King of Holland has offered to send 40,000 tulips to the Paris Exposition of 1868. He will also send some of his gin to keep the two lips moist.

The Oil City *Derrick* man says: "The slowest man in America lives in Oil City. It is a common occurrence for his watch to run down while he is winding it up."

The Rev. "Adirondack" Murray proposes to publish an American novel without a woman or a child in it; but we don't think it will celibate better on that account.

Hundreds of young doctors, it is rumored, are applying for positions as surgeons in the Turkish army. This is, indeed, help for Russia from an unexpected source.

It was in one of London's transpontine thea tres that the ever famous critism was delivered by a sweep in the gallery: "Ve don't expex grammar, and ve don't expex hacting, but yer might jine yer flats."

A colored preacher in Alabama puts his foot on excessive bribery at elections, and crushes it. "Dis ting," he says, "ob gittin' a hundred dollars for a vote is all wrong. Ten dollars is as much as it's worf."

Military movements continue active over in the East. One section of a Russian General's name was pontooned across the Danube yesterday, and if the pontoons can stand it the remaining section will go over this week.

The pitcher of a Peoria base-ball club, who was put out of the crack nine because he was too small, sat down on a base and wept for three hours and a half, that the Scripture might be fulfilled, "Little pitchers have great tears."—*Hawkeye.*

It is interesting to sit in a flour-store now as the proprietor receives a dispatch, and yells: "They're a throwin' shells across Grassecoralitch—suthin, an' some one is going to got hurt. Turn out all hands and mark every danged bar'l up half a dollar."—*Rome Sentinel.*

When a man is laid up with a broken leg, (remarks the Norwich *Bulletin*), and there is no flour in the house, nothing pleases him so much as to have the members of the society to which he belongs present him with a series of resolutions expressing their high appreciation of his fine moral character.

LIKED TO WALTZ.

Buffalo Correspondence New York Sun.

The papers of your city last week gave accounts of the exploits of a Mr. Cottier, who waltzed for five consecutive hours. This performance was equaled, if not excelled, in Buffalo forty years ago by a blind girl named Lena Schmidt. At that time a military force was stationed here under Gen. ——, to which was added one regiment of militia, under Col. McKaye, including six companies of City Guards, Americans, and three companies of Germans. The officers of the latter were men of education, among them being the lamented German editor, Maj. Zham, who was killed by the falling of a hickory pole during the Polk campaign. In the exchange of civilities between the companies, the American officers and their wives accepted an invitation to a great ball at the armory given by German officers. I stood in the centre of the floor while 100 couples waltzed around me, who were succeeded by another 100 couples, the two sets alternating in this way for many hours. My attention was attracted to a figure in a long, plain white dress, looking more like a shroud than a ball-dress, with a tall white cap with long white streamers, a voluminous kerchief on her neck, and white cotton gloves. This woman waltzed in both sets. She had waltzed three hours when I left the armory, and my servants, who did not return until daybreak, said she waltzed three or four hours longer. Moreover, she had been a famous dancer in Strasburg, and had been known to waltz the shoes off her feet at the great yearly fairs. There was a suspicion that her blindness was consequent on the incessant whirling, but at any rate her passion for this pastime was almost a disease. Her friends indulged her in it on every available occasion.

DIDN'T FIND RICHMOND.

Detroit Free Press.

A dozen or more idlers around the Central Market were yesterday taking a deep interest in a war-map published in a New York daily paper, when Brother Gardner, the old colored man, pushed his way into the throng and closely studied the map for a minute or two.

"Whar' bouts on dis map is ole Virginny?" he suddenly called out.

"It isn't on there at all," answered one of the crowd.

"Whar' bouts on dis map is Richmond?" continued Gardner, running his finger over the paper in a wild way.

"How do you expect to find Richmond on this map of Europe?" asked a bystander.

"How do I 'spect? Why, sah, what has de map of Europe to do widout Richmond? Wasn't dar more fightin' aroun' Richmond den you could scare up in all Europe in ten years? Have dey gone an' ignored dat fact? Have dey got out a map an' left dat town out in de cold? Somebody find de town for me, an' I'll show you de exact spot where I was hit in de chin by a cannon ball, an' wounded all to pieces."

"Go away—this is a war-map of Turkey and Russia."

"Widout any Richmond on it?"

"No, sir—Richmond isn't here."

"Den I'm gwine right away—gwine to git right out'n dis crowd in a hurry! After all us folks fought, an' bled, an' died down dar, an' left our bones to bleach in de sun, it's a perfeck insult, say, to come aroun' heah wid a new wah-map showin' de Black Sea as big as a meetin'-house, an' leavin' Richmond clar off de fair-grounds entirely! Come away from dat fraud, you cull'd folks!"

HOW TO WIN A DIVORCE-SUIT.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The following skeleton of an argument was found on a table in the Circuit Court-room, supposed to have been left by a distinguished legal luminary engaged in a recent divorce case:

1. Importance of the case.
2. The parties; their great dignity.
3. The great questions of our modern civilization; the rights of husband and wife, their duties to each other.
4. The marriage vow; its sacredness.
5. Touch up the Court on the solemn duty imposed upon it in tearing from the husband the property which God gave him title to, viz.: the body, soul, and affections of his wife.
6. Excoriate the wife, picture the wrongs of the husband; move the Court to tears (if possible); quote from Milton: "Till Hymen brought in love-delighted hour, there dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower," etc. (not sure about that being from Milton. may be from Pope or Walt Whitman; but no matter); cite authorities—Greenleaf, Bishop, and 21 Mo.

Peroration; overcome with emotion; glass of water to be handed; hankerchief to be perfumed; to have on a swallow-tail coat; apostrophe to Justice.

CONNAUGHT'S BALL.

New York World.

The bachelors' ball given by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and the Bachelorhood of Ireland on the 19th of April was not only a success, but a triumph. Nevertheless, it very nearly cost Dublin her Exhibition Palace, seeing that a firmament and floral galaxy of tulle and such like gossamer material over the entrance-corridor, which was meant to be the great decorative attraction of the evening, caught fire suddenly, and it required great energy on the part of the officials not only to save the festive properties in the dancing, sitting, and supper rooms, and thus make a ball possible that night, but even to rescue the building itself. Three Dukes—Connaught, Leinster, and Marlborough—honored the dance with their presence; but the titled and untitled graces of beauty who floated about were far more numerous, and fully maintained the prestige of Irish loveliness. Being much of a hunt-ball, some of the best performers of the English and Irish shires, men and women, were to be seen there,—among the latter, Lady Florence Dixie, the Hon. Mrs. Malone, and the Hon. Mrs. Candy.

SOLOMON'S JUDGMENT.

Atchison (Kan.) Champion.

During the trial of the celebrated Leavenworth baby case, in which two women claim to have given birth to the same child, one of the lawyers, in the course of his remarks, pointed to the painting of Solomon ordering the child to be severed in halves and divided between the two women. His Scriptural knowledge being small, he alluded to Pilate instead of Solomon. The opposing counsel, supposing he knew all about it, instantly jumped to his feet, and called him a d——d fool, he stating that the order was by Cæsar and not Pilate. After a heated discussion they agreed to leave it to the Judge. His Honor decided that both the attorneys were talking upon a subject foreign to their knowledge, and, pointing to the painting, said it was intended to represent Herod, and not Pilate or Cæsar. The lawyers considered the matter as settled, and proceeded with the case.

A GRANGER'S HARD LUCK.

Winona (Minn.) Republican.

An old farmer, down near Milwaukee, made up his mind that he'd have to dabble a little in wheat with the rest of the boys. So he sailed in, operating through a commission house. His judgment led him to "go long," and he bought for June. A few days afterward came the war news, and the market began to bulge. It jumped up so fast that it made the old man's head swim. He couldn't figure fast enough to keep up with the profits; but he trusted to his commission-house, and went in the other day to settle up. His astonishment was uncontrollable, and he could hardly believe his senses, when he found that his profits amounted to $33,000. Of course he felt good. Said the commission-man, "It's the worst money you ever made." "What do you say that for?" asked the farmer, with some surprise. "Because it will end in your losing the $6,000 you started in with," was the significant reply. The old gentleman looked sad; but he put the $33,000 in his pocket just the same.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

The year 1877 will be noteworthy to Americans for two things: 1. The end of the War, as signalized by the withdrawal of the troops from the last of the Southern States; and 2. The expiration of the sewing-machine monopoly. It is hard to determine which ought to occasion the most jubilation.—*Detroit News.*

The disappearance of the negro question makes it certain that the South will in a few years be broken up into sections upon questions of tariffs, taxation, and the like; and probably the Union will be strengthened by alliances between Northern and Southern States upon all the ordinary issues of politics.—*Pall Mall Gazette (London).*

As compared with the Democratic Legislature which preceded it, the late Ohio Assembly has been the embodiment of reform in its highest and best sense. Now let us take a little rest from State politics, and, when golden October comes again, march up to the polls and elect another Republican Legislature as industrious and honest as the last one.—*Cleveland Leader (Rep.).*

Our advocacy of Mr. Randall's claims to the Speakership of the House of Representatives has been warm and sincere, but we had never supposed, when our support was given to him, that any Virginia Representative would be in the field. There are indications that point to the Hon. John Goode as a probable candidate. Should he be, we, of course, will give him the preference and do what we can to secure his election.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig (Conservative).*

The Des Moines *Register* is growing bitterly hostile toward the Southern policy, and strives hard to make it appear that the Republicans of the State are mostly in sympathy with its onslaughts. It quotes largely from the papers; but, if its selections are all garbled like that taken from the *Gazette*, its cause is weak. While we express freely our opinion regarding the Southern situation, yet we at the same time give what we believe is the general sentiment of the Republicans of this section, when we urge a patient withholding of hostility towards the President, to save our denunciations until such time as a thorough test proves his plan a failure. This the *Register* does not reprint, doing us an injustice.—*West Union (Ia.) Gazette (Rep.).*

The [Des Moines] *Register* seems constantly trying to make it appear that the Iowa press is practically a unit in fierce opposition to the President's policy. This is not the case at all. The Republican daily papers in Iowa are the Dubuque *Times*, the Clinton *Herald*, the Davenport *Gazette*, the Muscatine *Journal*, the Burlington *Hawkeye*, the Keokuk *Gate City*, the Ottumwa *Courier*, the Cedar Rapids *Republican*, the Iowa City *Republican*, the Des Moines *Register*, the Marshalltown *Times*, the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, and the Sioux City *Journal*. Of these, the Dubuque *Times*, the *Gazette*, the *Herald*, the *Hawkeye*, the *Gate City*, Marshalltown *Times*, Cedar Rapids *Republican*, Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, and Sioux City *Journal*, are more or less thorough supporters of the Administration. The Ottumwa *Courier* and Muscatine *Journal* warmly oppose Hayes' Southern policy, but are prudent and considerate in counsel, as is their habit. The *Register* and Iowa City *Republican* alone treat the subject in the temper of factious party disorganizers. The weekly press shows a larger proportion of opposition to Hayes' policy than the daily. But in the First District the majority of the influential weekly press supports Hayes, and the rest for the most part dissents with considerate temper and prudent counsels. And we presume it is not greatly different from this in most of the other districts.—*Keokuk (Ia.) Gate City (Rep).*

Contrasted with the slow and deliberate modes of locomotion, habits of thought, and stubborn adherence to prejudice, that run in the grooves of the Old World, the energy and activity displayed by the American people in developing the Black-Hills region, and in enabling the country to realize from its products at the earliest day, is so marked as to challenge comment. The obstacles in the Turk's case, in Asia, were as nothing compared with the difficulties attending communication between Cheyenne and the heart of the Black Hills. American go-aheadativeness has really accomplished more in a year in this instance than the Turks would accomplish in twenty, perhaps fifty, judging from their past performances.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

It now transpires that some of the most independent of the Southern members of the next House of Representatives, tired of the selfish policy of the Northern Democrats in general, and Sam Randall, of Philadelphia, in particular, are canvassing the policy of uniting on Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, for the Speakership. They are encouraged in this by the belief that a large disaffected Republican vote in the House could be united on Mr. Gibson. This is rather reversing the Foster-Garfield programme of the Administration, but is neither an unreasonable or impossible outcome of the political situation. Perhaps Mr. Gibson's defeat for the Senate will be the luckiest thing that ever happened to this luckiest of Louisiana's public men.—*New Orleans Republican (Rep.).*

Says *Harper's Weekly*, speaking of the Russo-Turkish war: "One peculiar trait of the Eastern question is the ardor with which the Ultramontanes have rallied to the side of the barbarous Turk. Except the Hungarians, the ruling caste of Constantinople has no friend in Europe but the Pope and his adherents. Grateful for the aid of their Moslem relatives in their own revolt against Austria, never forgetting the iron hand of Russia, the Magyars are ardent in their defense of Turkey, and may draw Austria reluctantly into the war. But the chief foe of Russia is the Papal Church. Not all the horrors of Bulgaria, nor any regard for the conscience of mankind, will restrain the Papacy from lending all its sympathy to these worst of savages; and already, the correspondent of the London *Standard* asserts, the Roman Catholic clergy of Albania have said constantly to their people, 'Join the Turks if you will, but never the Greeks.' 'I need hardly explain,' the correspondent adds, 'that the attitude assumed by the Catholic clergy is a faithful echo of the instructions given by the Vatican.'"

Col. A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.), is in Washington, taking a close view of the methods of the Administration, and the results of his inspection are especially gratifying. He finds an "atmosphere of frankness that puts all the skill of management at fault, and the trade of political manipulation seems to be out of date." He has talked with the President, and is sure the postponement of the extra session was his act, because Mr. Hayes believes the "country must needs repose from political and financial agitation, and that a summer and fall of rest will bring Congress back to the Capital well prepared, by the faithful offices of patriotic public opinion, for the dispassionate consideration of vital measures likely to demand legislation." He believes the President does not shrink from criticism, and is convinced he means to reform the Civil Service. He adds: "The President is frank and outspoken as to his purpose to recommend a liberal system of public improvements, to embrace the rapid prosecution of such public buildings and other Government enterprises as have been begun and must be completed sooner or later, and such other improvements of a national character as may be dictated by sound public policy. While it is not assumed that the Government must find employment for idle labor, it will be urged that, in a period of general prostration in industrial circles, it should not add to the widespread suffering by the suspension or postponement of its necessary improvements."

An agent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) endeavored, the other day, to interview Senator Thurman, but failed to secure any expressions from that gentleman. Says the correspondent: "Sad, discouraged, and heartbroken over my cruel experience with that Senatorial iceberg, Allen Gustavus Thurman, he of the red bandana-handkerchief and the morose disposition, I turned my face southward, Saturday, toward the ancient metropolis and Fruit Hill." With ex-Gov. Allen the *Enquirer* man was more successful. We copy a part of what the tall Chief of the Buckeye Democracy said: "It is a matter of regret to notice that some Democrats are manifesting a disposition to go whoring after strange gods. There was a Railroad Convention some months since at St. Louis, called in the interest of the Texas Pacific. Lamar and other leading Southern men were there advocating this scheme. It does not mean simply one great line connecting our widely-separated seaboards. It means a dozen collateral roads with grants and raids upon the Treasury. It means demoralization and its attending evils. By G—d, sir, when I was in Congress, Democrats knew such a thing as principle, and devotion to that principle. When Jackson vetoed the Maysville pike project, he laid down a great principle, to which the Democracy became wedded, and from which it should never swerve. Everybody seems anxious to break into the United States Treasury. I tell you, sir, in the language of Jefferson, the Treasury is the Government; break down its safeguards, and you demoralize everything, and eventually destroy the Republic. The Democrats, when I was in Congress, saw where this internal improvements business would lead to if the door was once thrown open. Now every Congressman wants something for his district. He wants to put a light-house on every duck-puddle, or put a harbor in every creek, or put up a post-office at every cross-roads. There was no such thing as a River and Harbor Appropriation bill in my day, and now they grind a bill through Congress without calling the roll. They all stand in with each other. Every fellow trades off his conscience and his oath to get something for his district. They are like the drummer who refused to beat his drum at the Captain's order and he was put under arrest, when he sent word to the Captain that he had two ducks and three geese in his drum, and that the ducks were for him. The Captain excused him on account of sickness! Every Congressman has his drum full of plunder, and is willing to divide if he can keep a good share for his district. The Mississippi River and its branches offer 10,000 miles of water-course for improvement. Look at our extensive seacoasts! Why there is no end to this improvement business. The section of country that was once the firmest and most outspoken against this lavish waste of the people's money has now become the weakest, owing to the misfortunes of the War. The South is demoralized, and, as the North has had her share, the South very naturally feels that she should have something; but there is danger in it. I remember, when I was in the House, Polk, of Tennessee, used to be always trying to get something for his district, but, after he became President, we made him veto all internal-improvement measures. We said to him: 'By God, sir, you are not representing a backwoods district in Congress now. You are representing the American people and the Democratic party, and you must veto these measures!' and he did."

THE NEW PARTY.

Some
One
Has lately begun
To start a
New party,
Which, when it is done,
Is going to smash
Into eternal crash
All other parties under the sun.
Whigs,
Nigs,
Fire-eating Rebs,
Tramps,
Scamps,
Reconstructed Confeds,
Hot Abolitionists,
Raw Prohibitionists,
Labor-Reformers, frantic Protectionists,
A pair of
High-tariff
Old Whig resurrectionists,
All the old Federalists,
Butter-and-breadalists,
Wild annexationists,
Emancipationists,
Texas rangers,
Suspicious strangers,
Illinois Grangers,
Rabid Secessionists, Nullificationists,
Temperance-agitators,
Soft-voiced conciliators,
Bruisers,
Snoozers,
Republican broilers,
Barnburners,
Coat-turners,
Tories, Free-Soilers,
Communists, destructionists,
Strict constructionists,
Constitution-revisionists,
Dred-Scott decisionists,
Loco-
Foco,
Baltimore knucks,
Georgia Ku-Klux,
"Blue-Lights," dissensionists,
Hartford Conventionists,
Fogy old-timers,
Modern White-Liners,
Anti-Monopolists,
Bloated metropolists,
Bondholders, huffy 'uns,
Border-Ruffians,
Ballot-box stuffy-'uns;
Free-Traders, Greenbackers,
Bulldozers, back-trackers,
Free niggers,
White-Leaguers,
Know-Nothing advisers,
Ku-Klux compromisers,
Temperance Liberals,
License wine-bibberals,
Sinners and 'publicans,
Private and public ones,
Till-tappers,
Mouth-slappers,
Hickory Democrats, three-card-monte men,
Angels, devils, slouchy and jaunty men,—
Nobody, every one, sickly and hearty,—
Stanley Matthews has got a new party.

—*Burlington Hawkeye (Rep.).*

Kissing the Floor at Her Feet.

New York Sun.

Shula Garvalle, a sailor from the Russian war vessel Svetlana, was fined $5 yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court for drunkenness. Before he had been taken to the City Prison to spend five days in lieu of paying the fine, a handsomely-dressed woman entered the court and besought Justice Otterbourg to remit the fine. She spoke English with a Russian accent. The Justice said with a smile that there was no use trying to resist a woman who appeared to be pleading for a fellow-countryman from entirely disinterested motives, and, in consideration of the fact that the prisoner was a sailor in a strange country, he would remit the fine and allow him to go free. The woman was given the discharge-paper, and she went joyfully to the door of the prison apartment. To the prisoner, a manly-looking tar in full Russian uniform, she explained what she had done, and immediately began a vigorous lecture in Russian on his evil conduct. He asked who she was, and she replied, "The widow of a Russian General." He expressed astonishment, and she pointed to a silver Maltese cross, the centre of which had been wrought into a shield, embossed with the Russian eagle, and crossed with two swords. It was worn as a brooch. On seeing this evidence of her rank the sailor prostrated himself before her, and kissed the floor at her feet. She hastily raised him up and accompanied him out of court. To questions as to who she was, she politely replied that she was the prisoner's friend.

ITEMS FROM ELGIN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 9.—The South Elgin Creamery is now receiving and manufacturing into butter and cheese 30,000 pounds of milk per day.

The Elgin Condensing Factory has shut down until the 1st of June for repairs. Nearly all of the patrons of that institution now take their milk to E. A. Tefft & Co.'s South Elgin factory.

The Elgin City Council has recently reduced the salary of the members of the Fire Department, and, the members refusing to act under the reduced salary, the Department has been wholly reorganized with new members, ex-Mayor Barclay taking the position of Chief Engineer.

A crew of Gypsies have been camped for several days past in the woods about half-way between Elgin and South Elgin. They have been creating considerable excitement among the young people of both places by revealing to them their future destinies.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$2,500—GOOD 7-ROOM COTTAGE AND lot 25x125, on Winchester-av., between Monroe and Madison-st.; $1,200 down, balance easy. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR FARM LANDS or suburban lots, 48 feet and 166 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st., Indiana-av., and house, 15 rooms. $10-500; a bargain. 55 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—$8,000 CASH—TWO STORES, 4-STORY and basement stone fronts, stand together, on Madison-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.; now rented well; cost $40,000 to build after the fire. If this is not cheap enough, tell me what you will give for them. We are going to sell. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ON WASHINGTON-AV., Morgan Park, a very fine new gothic two-story dwelling of 11 rooms, gas, and modern improvements, beautifully situated on the ridge, with eastern slope, large grounds, forest trees, etc.; one of the highest, most healthy, and desirable locations in Cook County; within three minutes' walk of Tracy-av. depot on the Washington Heights branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 8 miles from the city; trains running every hour. Terms liberal. Apply to WM. BAKER, Room 2, No. 70 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT GENEVA, ILL., A NEW HOUSE, 9 rooms; 10 acres choice land, every foot available; location beautiful in every respect; first-class neighborhood and first-class residences adjoining; just the place for a gentleman doing business in Chicago wishing a suburban home; is near the C. & N. W. Depot; will sell very low; no exchange wanted. Address A. D. BEECHER, Geneva, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES AND LOTS AT LaGrange, 7 miles from city limits, on C., B. & Q. R. R.; first high ground west of the city; will sell or rent on terms to suit any one, $5 to $20 per month. F. D. COSSITT or C. C. LAY, 71 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—KALAMAZOO, MICH., PROPERTY—A desirable residence on Main-st., four squares from business centre; location and surroundings first-class; 3-story brick house with modern improvements, brick barn, lot 8x28 rods, with stream of water running through it. A rare opportunity to secure first-class property in a beautiful town, at prices to suit the times. Address M. R. GARDNER, Wabash, Ind., or J. C. DAVIS, Kalamazoo, Mich.

FOR SALE—340 ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND, or 160 acres to be located. Make me an offer, as I want to sell. Address G. M. BAKER, 2 Arnold-st., to-day.

FINANCIAL.

AA—MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, or on good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

E. C. COLE & CO., 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS money to loan, $3,000 $5,000, and $10,000, at 8 per cent. Other sums to suit, three or five years.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE AT 7, 8, 9, and 10 per cent, according to kind of security. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, machinery, furniture, chattels in warehouse, any good collaterals. 166 Washington-st., Room 23.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, or upwards on approved real estate securities. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 132 LaSalle-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS IN SUMS TO SUIT AT LOWest rates of interest; money in hand. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 150 LaSalle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal, warehouse receipts, and good collaterals. Secured paper bought and sold. 106 Fifth-av., Room 12.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $500 TO $10,000 ON CITY property and Cook County farms at lowest current rates. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

WANTED—GILT-EDGE COMMERCIAL PAPER. Money loaned on personal property and prime collaterals. W. O. COLE, Methodist Block.

7 AND 7¼ PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN sums to suit. See our card on the first page. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

7 AND 8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of $3,000 and upwards on city improved real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

$200—A LADY WANTS TO BORROW THE above sum of money on fine furniture, etc. Will board the party making loan. Address W 58, Tribune office.

$2,000 SUMS AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON productive Chicago real estate and improved farms in Northern Illinois. Address C 70, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF HORSES of all kinds, buggies, harness, etc., this day (Thursday) at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, ONE A GOOD FAMILY or business horse, and the other is a very fast mare that can go out any day and trot in 2:45; both are 6 years of age and perfectly sound and kind in every respect; also a side-bar top-buggy, not to be beat in this city, and used but very little; also a set of single harness. They are sold for no fault whatever, only through death of the owner, and to be sold at a bargain. Apply at 19 Harmon-court, between Michigan and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—7 HORSES, GOOD size; were worked to oyster wagons; prices from $40 to $95; one young horse, weighing 1,300 pounds, a little sore, fit for a farmer, $55. Call at 496 Centre-av., corner West Fifteenth-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, GOOD ROADSTERS, and two buggies; one a top, and one open. Can be seen in rear of 1461 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD PONY (BLACK), 650 POUNDS weight; drives single or double, and good under saddle; price, $60. Address C C, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SQUARE-BOX TOP BUGGY USED but one month, very cheap. 193 West Monroe-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A HEAVY DARK SORREL HORSE. Owner can have him by proving property and paying cost, in rear of 25 Blue Island-av.

LOST—FROM 130 NORTH STATE-ST., EVENING of May 7, St. Charles dog, black silky hair, tan colored legs, white mark on breast and right side of face; answers to name of Sam; reward if returned.

LOST—LADY'S HEAVY GOLD GUARD CHAIN somewhere in the vicinity of Wabash-av. and Madison-st., Madison and State-sts., State and Washington-sts. Finder will confer a great favor to owner by leaving it at W. H. EDGAR'S, 124 Twenty-second-st., and receive reward.

LOST—BY A WORKING WOMAN ON HER WAY from Sixteenth-st. and Michigan-av. by Wabash-av. cars, or between Lake and Huron-sts. by way of State-st. bridge. $40 in bills. Any one finding the same will be rewarded by leaving it at 177 Dearborn-av.

LOST—A DIAMOND AND GOLD LADYS' BREAST-pin between Eighteenth-st. and Standard Club, on Michigan-av. For returning the same to 12 and 14 Dearborn-st. a liberal reward will be paid and no questions.

LOST—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM 43 ARTHUR-st. Sunday night, May 6, a red and white cow, with tail partly cut off. A liberal reward will be paid for her recovery by THOMAS REGAN.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NEARLY NEW LEATHER-TOP carriage for a medium-sized fire-proof safe. Address N 34, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE MELODEON FOR A good open buggy. Address N 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRUSSELS CARPETING AND CABInet furniture; also, cotton, silk, and woolen goods in exchange for cash and choice lot at Englewood. C. G. CARLSON, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS Texas land and part cash for stock of merchandise, boots, shoes, clothing, dry-goods, and hats and caps. Address L J, care C. A. Cook & Co., 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$30,000 IMPROVED real estate in the City of Denver, Col., for a stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, or groceries. Also mines in the San Juan country. Address WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 118 and 120 Wabash-av., Chicago.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES PROCURED FOR ANY LEgal cause. Call or write law office of P. MONTGOMERY, 162 Washington-st., Rooms 49 and 50, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory, for incompatibility or other causes; thirteen years' experience. A. J. DEXTER, 132 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. Unquestionable references; fee after decree; residence unnecessary; advice free; correspondence strictly private.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, Attorney, 124 Dearborn-st.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND. Good books will always bring big prices. CHAPIN'S Cheap Book House, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

1,000 GOOD BOOKS, ALL KINDS, RECEIVED this week. We can offer rare bargains. GILBERT, 21 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—467 MICHIGAN-AV.—12 ROOMS, $50 per month. Inquire of W. M. DEE, 22 East Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn.

TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, WELL furnished, located on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twenty-first-sts.; will rent to private family for two years, cheap. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front on Forty-second-st., near Langley-av.; rent very low. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—1234 INDIANA-AV., WITH BARN, $25; or without barn, $20; 8 rooms, 3-story and basement brick, 14 rooms, modern improvements, 1460 Prairie-av., $35. Flats and rooms, furnished and unfurnished, $5 to $50 each. 1639 Wabash-av., marble front, $30. House Agency, 267 Thirty-first-st., or 55 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—13 UNION-AV., CONVENIENT TO steam cars at Oakland Station or Cottage Grove-av. horse cars; house has hot and cold water, gas, and furnace. Inquire on premises, or of J. C. LATIMER, 132 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGES 35 AND 37 Cottage-place, south of Thirty-first-st., near the lake; two minutes from steam or horse cars; every modern improvement; also awnings, wire-doors, window-screens, etc.; placed in perfect order since May 1. Rent low. Mrs. FRANK LESTER, 35 Cottage-place.

TO RENT—IN EXCELLENT NEIGHBORHOOD, three, five rooms, and ten-room house, cheap. Inquire 71 North Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—1119 INDIANA-AV., FINE 3-story and basement brick house, with barn; all modern improvements. Call at the Atlantic Hotel. NEWMAN & CO.

TO RENT—A GOOD 2-STORY COTTAGE, WITH 9 rooms and barn, on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., Hyde Park. Cheap. Inquire at BURCKY & BERLINS, 180 East Randolph-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NO. 44 CASS-ST.—3-STORY BRICK, 10 rooms, with all modern improvements; rent low to good tenant. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FOR FOUR MONTHS FROM JUNE 1 A fine house, completely furnished, on the North Side, to a small family of adults only. Apply to J. P. COATES, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—266 OHIO-ST., CORNER OF STATE, 2-story and basement marble-front house, 12 rooms, 3 deep. Will rent whole or in part to two small select families. Apply at 264 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—AT THE LOW RENT OF $27 PER month, the parlor and basement floor of brick dwelling 238 Huron-st., between Clark and Dearborn.

TO RENT—IN A DESIRABLE LOCATION NEAR Lincoln Park, a new 3-story and basement brick with every convenience; new marble front; furnace and gas-fixtures; nice 2-story and basement, 9 rooms; parlor floor flat very nice, $20, barn if desired; low prices to desirable tenants. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—NO. 57 WOODBINE-PLACE, FRONTING Campbell Park—2-story and basement marble front; rent nominal to a good party. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY STONE SWELL-FRONT house, new, No. 828 Monroe-st. All first-class modern improvements. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 452 IRVING PLACE, TWO-STORY brick house, seven rooms; $20. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED TWO-story and basement stone-front house on avenue south of Twenty-second-st.; very desirable for a small private family wanting a first-class house. Address N 52, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—NICE 7-ROOM COTTAGE, GAS FIXtures, bath, and closet; also parts of houses, 5 rooms, newly calcimined. KESLER BROS., 178 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICE BASEMENT FOR HOUSEKEEPing. 634 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, large, pleasant, and cheap, at 799 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT AND BACK ROOMS, furnished or not; excellent table board near. 549 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; EVerything new; convenient to all connecting street-cars in the city; half a block from Sherman House. 55 South LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AT THE MONROE-HOUSE, 71 EAST Monroe-st., furnished and unfurnished rooms at reduced prices. Furnished dining-room to rent.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO a quiet gentleman, with privileges, where there are no boarders; central part of the city. Address N 60, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—SUITES OF THREE AND SIX ROOMS in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st., in good order, suitable for housekeeping; rent low. By W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—THREE GOOD STORES 20X150, WELL lighted, east fronts, between Lake and Randolph-sts., on Canal. Can rent one or more and give parties benefit of any amount of room above to suit for manufacturer or sample rooms. Rents low. Apply to J. E. BURTON, 10 and 12 North Canal-st., second floor.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 116 SOUTH CLARK-ST. Apply at Room 43 Exchange Building. CHARLES GOODMAN.

TO RENT—A CORNER STORE-ROOM AND BASEment, No. 167 Archer-av., with complete fixtures for a grocery store, very cheap. Inquire of A. T. EWING, Room 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT STORES 291 AND 293 South Clark-st., just being finished; also, store No. 50 Fourth-av. Apply to the owner, on premises, or to J. M. MARSHALL, Agent, 97 South Clark-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM AT YOUR OWN PRICE in one of the finest first-floor offices in the city. 178 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR photograph gallery. N 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEAT-MARKET, OR place suitable for one. State rent and locality to N 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for married couple; central location preferred. Address, stating terms, A 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF HOUSE, 3 OR 4 rooms, for light housekeeping in unexceptionable locality. Rent not over $15. Address R 23, 150 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., STONE-FRONT, CLOSE to lake—Elegant alcove room, with superior board; also single room; convenient to cars.

194 CLARK-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent on reasonable terms. Apply at Room 20, third floor.

204 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER OF Franklin—Single or double front rooms with board, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

237 LA SALLE-ST.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR five table-boarders at a first-class table.

285 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE, PLEASANT, nicely-furnished front room to rent, with board; references required.

353 SOUTH STATE-ST.—CLARENCE HOUSE—between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. Desirable rooms, with first-class board, at low rates.

412 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRTEENTH-st.—Large room, elegantly furnished, for two or four gentlemen; references exchanged.

504 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—A PLEASANT alcove suite, unfurnished, with board. Hot and cold water. References.

697 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME SECOND STORY front alcove room; also another room, with board. Reference required.

ON DREXEL BOULEVARD, SECOND DOOR SOUTH of Oakwood—Pleasant rooms, with board, in private family; lovely situation, facing the park.

North Side.

223 ONTARIO-ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR OF 3 rooms, en suite or separated, handsomely furnished; good table; reasonable terms. References exchanged.

234 ONTARIO-ST.—TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS with board.

West Side.

20 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK—Nicely furnished rooms to rent with board; terms reasonable.

338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS FOR families and single gentlemen, with first-class board.

471 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO NICELY furnished rooms, suitable for four young men or men with families, with board.

503 AND 505 WEST MADISON-ST., SHELDON-court—Good board, with or without room, on reasonable terms.

Hotels.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER CLARK AND Lake-sts—Offers great reduction to boarders for the summer. Day-board, $5 per week; transient, $2 per day. S. H. GILL.

ST. CLAIR HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE PALMER House—Newly-furnished rooms; first-class day-board, $4 per week.

Miscellaneous.

TRY THE PARKER HOUSE, MADISON AND Halsted-sts., only $1.25 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE IN private family where there are no other boarders; with widow preferred; state price and location. Address N 61, Tribune office.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A PRIVATE family for a lady and child; suburban or country preferred; please state location and terms. N 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, NO OTHER boarders, for gentleman, wife, and sister; east of State, between Thirtieth and Forty-sixth-sts. Terms moderate; references exchanged. N 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH boy 8, girl 6, immediately, near boulevard, North or South Side; will pay well for good accommodations. Address N 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OUR LARGE NEW 5-LB. FEATHER pillows only $1 each, two for $1.85, four for $3.50; these are the cheapest and best pillow ever offered in this city. W. W. BISHOP, General Western Agent, 129 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A 15-QUART COW AND CALF. ALSO a $16 dollar baby carriage at half price at No. 322 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—STORE DOORS, GLASS FRONTS FOR stores, glazed sash, and weights, cheap; also shutters. 79 Twenty-third-st. before 10 o'clock, or 146 Dearborn-st., basement. J. W. COOPER.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—PERRY MOORE HAS LEFT HIS PEOple in St. Louis and when heard of was with Gage Bros. of this city; is 11 years old, small of his age, with keen, black eyes and very open countenance. Any one knowing of his present whereabouts will confer a favor on his parents by informing DAVID HOGG, at "The Thistle," 157 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK—MUST HAVE EXceptional references and thorough knowledge of his business; state salary wanted and where last employed; quick at figures and discounts. N 100, Tribune.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOT AND SHOE clerk (unmarried). Apply at 264 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVER AND die-sinker. Address with samples of work JAS. MURDOCH, Jr., 165 Race-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—FIVE EXPERIENCED FEEDERS FOR ruling machines; steady job. McDONALD & JOHNSON, 158 and 160 Clark-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS. APPLY AT 482 NORTH Clark-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTERS AT 479 COTtage Grove-av., come prepared to work.

WANTED—FOUR CARPENTERS, WITH TOOLS, this morning at 1495 Fulton-st. J. W. HERSEY.

WANTED — BRUSHMAKER — A GOOD BORER who also can work at pitch work; steady work guaranteed to good man. Apply to Union Brush Company, 905 East Water-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A TENT-MAKER, MAN OR WOMAN. Apply at 81 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—COAT-MAKERS, IMMEDIATELY, AT 122 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A RESTAURANT COOK AT BURCKY & MILAN'S, 148 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK FOR PRIVATE BOARDing-house; man or woman. Call early, basement, 219 Illinois-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS; WAGES $1.40 per day; fare advanced; foreman goes with the men. R. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st., Room 11.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS; $1.40 per day; plenty of station work; foreman goes with the men; at J. H. SPERBECK & CO.'S, 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS, WAGES $1.40 per day; fare advanced; foreman goes with the men. R. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st., Room 11.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN WITH $25 TO MANAGE A BUSiness in another city; will pay from $30 to $35 per week. Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Room 57.

WANTED—TEN GOOD MEN TO CANVASS FOR the biggest thing on record; call and see; $5 a day to good men. 102 East Washington-st., Room 19.

WANTED—MEN—WE HAVE A NEW PLAN FOR introducing the fastest selling article in the world, and guarantee $10 to $35 a day; $1 samples free, or outfit $2; $15 watch free to agents. Address, with stamp for papers, RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY BOY TO WORK IN the factory, who resides with his parents and is satisfied with moderate wages. Apply at 46 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—BOYS TO CARRY BANNERS. APPLY at the Parker House, Halsted and Madison-sts.

WANTED—AGENTS, $150 PER MONTH TO SELL the improved Letter Copying Book; copies without press, brush, or water. All others are impositions. Apply at 110 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW, FAST-SELLING household articles, large and small chromos, frames, etc. American Novelty Company, 188 State.

WANTED—6 OR 8 YOUNG CRAYON ARTISTS for view work; steady work. Address JNO. McKITTRICK & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS PRINTing and toning photographs. Apply at 85 and 87 East Madison-st., Room 13.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD; must be quick at figures. Wages low. Address, in own handwriting, N 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY FOR WIRE WORKS; must have experience in business; and a carpenter on screens. Apply after 10 o'clock at 148 and 150 Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WAITERS OVER dinner time at Cafe Schaefer, 115 and 117 East Randolph-st.; good wages paid.

WANTED—LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED successful men to canvass for the Illinois Soapstone Roofing Company. Apply at 153 Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $75 CASH can secure light and profitable business; no peddling. Inquire to-day 152 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A GOOD HEAD WAITER AT THE Massasoit House.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL MONEY-TUBES, CIgar-pipes, jewelry-caskets, needle-books, toasting-forks, tack-hammers, glass-cutters, combination-pencils, nondestructible pens, chromos, photographs, and fifty other new and fast-selling articles. The largest stock, best goods, and the lowest prices. A. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FURNISHED WITH places on short notice at The Chicago Rental and Employment Bower, 257 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERal housework in a small private family. Apply immediately at 141 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of three adults living in the country 9 miles from city; a permanent place and good wages is offered to the right one. Address N 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 1194 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer. 121 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Inquire at 45 Park-av., corner Paulina-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be an experienced cook; references required. Apply at 417 Warren-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND reliable girl for general housework in a small family; must be a first-class laundress. Apply at 1104 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 396 BELDEN-AV., A GIRL FOR general housework.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL OR WOMAN to do washing and ironing and general housework at 406 West Jackson-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GIRLS TO SEW ON DRESSES AT 802 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER AT 785 State-st.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AT MRS. DUNN'S, 412 South Clark-st.; none but experienced hands need apply.

Nurses.

WANTED—WET NURSE. MRS. ROOD, NO. 51 LASalle-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL. No Irish. 35 Forrest-av.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. CALL AT DR. S. P. Hedges, 414 Centre-st. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., and 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 p. m.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS AT EUROpean Hotel, 52 Sherman-st. Call before 10 a. m. J. H. LOMAX, proprietor.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS LADIES' CLOTHES ironer at RIEPHOLD'S Laundry, 199 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES in dry goods store. Address Carrier 17, North Side P. O.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT OPENING FOR A GOOD BUSIness man with $1,500 cash and $5,000 clear real estate, wishing to go into business East, can be learned of by addressing N 48, Tribune office.

BAKERY, USING FOUR BARRELS FLOUR PER day, horses and wagons; also bakery and confectionery on West Side. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATED AND BEST paying billiard hall and sample-room on the West Side. Time given if required. Apply at 339 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LAUNDRY, ALL COMPLETE, DOING splendid business, well located, and low rent, for sale cheap. Leaving the city. 208 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—OUR GROCERY STORE IN LINCOLN, Ill. One of the best business towns in the State. For further information address Box 5, Lincoln, Ill.

FOR SALE—"TOUR OF THE BLACK HILLS." The only exhibition of the kind in the country; over 100 views. For particulars address N 39, Tribune.

IF YOU WISH TO SELL, BUY, OR TRADE A BUSIness, or any property, or want a partner, call on or write to L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

IF YOU WANT TO ENGAGE IN THE DRUG trade, I can sell you a chance seldom offered. Please inquire at 86 Wabash-av.

$2,500 WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN AS partner to take charge in this city of a branch of a New York manufacturing establishment. Business safe, permanent, and extra profitable. Address N 12, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN—A beautiful upright piano forte, equal to new in every respect, only $185; 5 years' guarantee. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS are universally acknowledged superior to all others; prices low and terms to suit. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

ONLY $175 FOR A FINE-TONE BRAND NEW rosewood 7⅓-octave pianoforte, with agraffe, rich carved legs and lyre; manufacturer's price, $450. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

ONLY $65 FOR A BRAND NEW PARLOR ORGAN, with stops, knee swell, and all improvements. Six years' guarantee. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO EXTEND the manufacture of an article used in every kitchen. Retails $1.25, paying 300 per cent profit. References given and required. Address N 43, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WHAT ACTIVE, HONEST man wants to invest $1,000 in a permanent, safe, and profitable business, with partner? Particulars learned at 1786 (old number) State and Thirty-ninth.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE BEST PAYing places of amusement in the city. Sufficient reason can be given. Direct N 48, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTY WITH small capital to help me in the bottling business for private families only. A good, respectable speculation. Strictly honest and on sound basis. You must understand German; no other will suit. GEORGE F. DAVIES, 225 West Madison-st.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM CURED WITHIN TWELVE HOURS. —Brunton's rheumatic absorbent has never failed to cure rheumatism in a few hours. Persons suffering from old chronic disease, dyspepsia, or catarrh, and bronchial affections can consult Mr. Brunton free of charge in the afternoons this week, at the drug store of J. L. McDonald, corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av., where the preparations are for sale. Price 50 cents. Mr. Brunton will explain satisfactorily the principle of his remedies.

REMOVED FROM 85 GREEN-ST. TO 251 HURON-st., between Clark-st. and Dearborn-av., where patients expecting to be confined can be accommodated with rooms and treatment. Mrs. C. THOMAS, M. D.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A LOT OF SASH, doors, and windows; must be cheap. Address store No. 31 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COMMISSION MERchants—A practical grain commission bookkeeper of many years' experience in Chicago can be engaged; Board of Trade references. Address N 24, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN-American, 18 years of age, who is a good penman, etc., in some mercantile business where he can make himself generally useful; best reference about character, ability, etc. Address GEO. WEHN, care L. Jaeger & Bro., 231 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF capital in wholesale hardware or grocery house; salary no object. Address N 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman or bookkeeper; have had 20 years' business experience; first-class city references and security if required. Address N 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, EXperienced, and reliable bookkeeper with first-class city reference. Address N 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN city or country; has had ten years' experience in dry-goods trade; understands High and Low German; best of city references and security given. N 54, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED COACHman (Dane). Understands his business, and part of gardening; well acquainted; best reference from former and present place. Address N 51, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY AN Englishman just arrived from New York; has first-class references as to capability and sobriety. Call or address S. MATT, 615 State-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; good references. Address J S B, 73 South Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman to do general barn work. Inquire at No. 69 West Indiana-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ON A STOCK FARM AS breaker and trainer. Seventeen years' experience. Can furnish a recommendation of seven years from last employer, who is the oldest horseman in the United States. O. W. Damick, Cincinnati, O. Address N 0, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE boy, 19 years of age; is capable and willing; can furnish the best of references from former employer in this city; can do most any kind of work. Address N M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MECHANICAL draughtsman of many years experience, either permanent or otherwise. Address N 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN as salesman; is well acquainted in the Western States; first-class city references, also Omaha references can be given. Address, for three days, N 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had large experience desires a position as editor or reporter in country. Address N 55, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework. Inquire at 84 Newberry-av., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do general housework in a small family, the other to do second work and take care of children. No. 50 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or cooking by a Swede girl. No. 58 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY IN a private family to do general housework. Please call at 69 West Indiana-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COMpetent girl to do general housework in a private family. Call for two days at 355 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL Please call at 71 Dixon-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework in small family. Please call to-day at 99 Sebor-st., corner of Clinton. North Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for cooking or second work. Call at 1019 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERican girl to do second work in a private family; reference given if required. Please call at 259 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A small private family; good reference if required. Call at 539 Elston-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework or as cook in a private family; best of references given. Call at 369 South May-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook or for general housework. Inquire at the corner of Plum and Laflin-sts., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE WHO UNDERstands general housework; a good home more an object than wages; would like to locate near Warren and Western-avs. Call at 623 Carroll-av., near Paulina-st. Good city reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, well-recommended Swedish cook, for general housework in private American family. 276 East Division.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Call or address No. 160 North Market-st. Has good reference from last place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE girl to work for her board, near Twenty-second-st., while learning millinery. Call at 144 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or general work, in a small family. Call at 893 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do cooking and laundry work, or laundry work alone, in a private family. Please call or address M H, northwest corner of Emerald-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY girl to do housework in a private family. Call at 192 Brown-st., in the rear, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a small private boarding-house or private family; references given. Address 115 East Randolph-st., Room 30.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING, WASHing, and ironing, or general housework; private family preferred; good references. Call at 121 Illinois-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE NORwegian girl to do general housework in a private American family. Apply at 220 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Canadian woman to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework in a small family; North Side preferred. Call for two days at 58 Rush-st., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework or take care of children in a private family. Call at 451 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES, THE ONLY Swedish and Protestant Female Employment Bureau in Chicago is MRS. J. ALBENSON'S, 276 East Division-st., with ten years' practice.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMpetent girl for general housework; city or country; good references. 116 East Washington-st., Room 60.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (colored) in a private family; best references can be given; South Side preferred. 397 South State-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress; has experience in dressmaking; would not object to assist in second work. Call at 80 East Chicago-av., front, up-stairs.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND highly recommended girl to take entire charge of a child, or wait on an invalid lady. Address N 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMan to take care of invalid, attend a lady in confinement, travel with family, or any place of trust; has had experience; is adapted in taking care of children, especially babies. Call on or address, for one week, A B, 339 Milwaukee-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN house girl; also for an excellent laundress and second girl. MRS. WHITTAKER, 246 North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FEMALE help furnished on short notice at the Chicago Rental and Employment Bower, 257 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, TO write in an office or store, and make herself generally useful, or would do writing at home. Please address M. L., Room 14, No. 15 Hubbard-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman from New York as lady's maid and seamstress; is a first-class dressmaker, and willing to make herself useful. Address N 53, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE COOK-STOVE, WITH 30-gallon copper boiler, all complete, with water-back, etc. MATTHEWS & HOLT, 75 Dearborn-st.

PARLOR SUITS AT HALF USUAL PRICES.
CHAMBER SUITS AT HALF USUAL PRICES.

A good parlor suit covered in rep, only	$ 35
A good parlor suit covered in hair cloth, only	35
Handsome parlor suit of 7 pieces, English terry	50
Elegant parlor suit in all wood terry, plush puffings	60
Very fine hair-cloth parlor suit, 7 pieces, only	60
Elegant dressing-case chamber suit, only	65
Very fine chamber suit, with French dresser	75
Walnut chamber suit, 3 pieces	35
Handsome French walnut chamber set	100

Every article reduced in price.
Get prices all over the city, and then come and see us.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 303 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household furniture on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST OFF CLOTHING, carpets, miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st.

LESTER FURNACES—SEND ORDERS EARLY FOR repairing and cleaning your Lester furnace; plain castings for repairs only 6 cents per pound until June 15. Send your orders to the manufacturer and thus secure good work and avoid excessive charges. FRANKLIN LESTER, successor to M. W. & F. Lester, sole manufacturer, 57 Lake-st.

TO TRAVELERS—A RESPONSIBLE, RESPECTable party calling upon wholesale grocers in the middle and Western States, willing to undertake the sale of Liverpool dairy and table salt of superior quality upon a good guarantee commission, will be pleased to address R R, care of Messrs. D. W. C. Sanford & Co., North Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

THE TRUANT BOYS: A MORE INGENIOUS PICTure than the Toll-Gate. Sent free for stamp. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—TO BUY—TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND wall tents, medium size, cheap. N 33, Tribune.

YACHTSMEN'S, FIREMEN'S, AND BUTCHERS' shirts made expressly and always on hand, by SAM DAVENPORT, Sporting Shirt Maker, 187 East Van Buren-st.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, AND MERCHANDISE stored at lowest rates in fire-proof warehouse. 160 W. Monroe-st. We loan money at 10 per cent per annum.

STORAGE OF FLOUR, WOOL, SALT, FURNIture, or any kind of staple or fancy goods at low terms. Apply to J. E. BURTON, 10 and 12 North Canal-st., second-floor.

STORAGE AT LOW RATES FOR HOUSEHOLD goods and merchandise. Advances made. JAMES McAULEY, 141 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER MACHINE—$25 AND UPWARDS; 298 South Halsted-st., near Van Buren. Also on monthly payments and rented.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID AT THIS OFFICE.

Daily Edition, postpaid; 1 year....$12.00
Parts of a year, per month....1.00
Mailed to any address four weeks for....1.00
Sunday Edition: Literary and Religious Double Sheet....2.50
Saturday Edition, twelve pages....2.00
Tri-Weekly, postpaid, 1 year....6.00
Parts of a year, per month....50

WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

One copy, per year....$1.25
Club of ten....11.00
Club of twenty....20.00

Postage prepaid.
Specimen copies sent free.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre. Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Aimee Opera-Bouffe Troupe. "La Belle Poule."

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Sweethearts and Wives" and "Tom Cobb."

Museum. Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Vaudeville and novelty. Engagement of Den Thompson. "Joshua Whitcomb."

Adelphi Theatre. Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety performance.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Attention, Sir Knights! All members of this Commandery, equipped or not equipped, are hereby ordered to rendezvous at Armory, 72 to 78 Monroe-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4:45 o'clock prompt, to attend Ascension-Day Service at Grace Church. Sir Knights of Foreign Jurisdictions, present in the city, are courteously invited to join with us. By order of the E. C. J. R. DUNLOP, Recorder.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were moderatively active yesterday, and generally stronger after early weakness. Mess pork closed 10c per brl higher, at $15.00 for June and $15.15 for July. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.70 for June and $7.80 for July. Meats were dull, at 5c per lb for loose shoulders, 7¼c for do short ribs, and 7¾c for do short clears. Highwines were quiet, at $1.10 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat closed 1¼c higher, at $1.66 for May and $1.68 for June. Corn closed ⅝c higher, at 53⅝c for May and 54⅜c for June. Oats closed 1¼c higher, at 44½c for May and 44⅜c for June. Rye was easier, at 88c. Barley was nominally easier, at 70c for May. Hogs were dull and 10@15c lower, closing steady at $5.20@5.65. Cattle were active and stronger, with sales at $3.00@5.75. Sheep were firm and unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $107.00 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 93½.

The Legislature proposes to adjourn on the 24th inst. That is long enough ahead. All the business of any importance to the people can be finished up by that day; there is really not much more to do in which the taxpayers are interested or will be benefited by.

The trunk-line magnates are said to be contemplating hostilities *inter se* which will do inconceivably greater damage to their immediate interests than any of the past campaigns. The situation summed up seems to be that the railroad kings say, "War is inevitable!" and the people complacently respond, "Let it come!"

The responsibility for the falling of the roof of the New York Post-Office and the loss of life incident thereto has been placed by the Coroner's jury upon the architect, A. B. MULLETT. It is found that the concrete plastered on the roof was three times heavier than the ironwork was intended and calculated to support,—a fact which the jury find to be due to the ignorance and incompetency of Architect MULLETT.

An order has been issued by the Secretary of War for the discharge of 2,500 men from the United States army between now and the 1st of July. This reduction will restore the army to its numerical strength previous to the increase which was authorized by Congress in consequence of the necessities of the campaign against the hostile Sioux. The nominal strength of the army will be reduced to about 19,000.

A fearful explosion of fire-damp in a coal-mine at Pottsville, Pa., yesterday resulted in the killing of six men and the wounding of an equal number. For several hours the dead and the living were alike imprisoned by a mass of coal dislocated by the shock of the explosion, and barring the passage to their place of confinement, but by brave and untiring effort, in the midst of great difficulties, all were rescued.

A collection of grasshopper and crop reports which we print this morning furnishes a reliable statement of the condition and prospects in the various localities mentioned. In Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota the hatching out of the grasshopper eggs has been retarded by the cold rains and heavy frosts of the past two or three weeks, and this fact, together with the destructive services of the parasite that preys upon the locusts in some localities, encourages the farmers to hope for at least a partial exemption from the plague. All accounts agree that the prospect for small grains was never better than now.

The new policy in reference to the protection of inhabitants of that part of Texas near the Mexican border promises to revolutionize the business of cattle-stealing. Heretofore all the arrangements seem to have been made with particular reference to the convenience of the marauders, who quickly came to understand the restrictions placed upon the movements of the United States troops on Mexican soil, and adjusted their plans accordingly. Now, however, that these restrictions have been removed, and the thieves are informed that they will be followed wherever they go and compelled to give up their plunder, the business of cattle-stealing will be attended with some risks and difficulties. It was altogether too easy before, as the border farmers and stock-raisers learned to their cost.

The banner of the Prophet is to be raised by the Sultan, and the faithful of all Asia, numbering countless millions, are to be summoned to the rescue of the Crescent in Europe. Pilgrims starting for the tomb at Mecca are to spread along their route the appeal for help to carry on the holy war against Russia, the arch-enemy of Islamism, and the Sheik-ul-Islam will bestow upon the Sultan his blessing and his sanction in the warfare against the Russian infidels. It is said that the Turkish Government has contemplated this step ever since the declaration, but has been restrained by the advice and request of England from making the conflict specifically one of religion and creed. It may be, however, that in sheer desperation at the certainty of defeat and dismemberment if compelled alone to encounter the superior might of Russia, the Sultan has determined to take advantage of the opportunity of appealing to the furious fanaticism of the Mussulman population of the East to supply him with the men and munitions with which to defend the citadel of the faith. Such a struggle could have but one result—the complete extermination of Turkish rule in Europe, and with it the complete elevation of the Cross above the Crescent.

A dispatch from a Turkish source, dated Tuesday last, announces a battle between the Russian troops and the army under MOUKHTAR PASHA, between Kars and Erzeroum. The Turks are reported defeated with a loss of 14,000 men, and subsequently to have fallen back upon Erzeroum. Warm work has commenced along the Danube. Artillery duels yesterday took place between Kalafat and Widdin in the west and Ibrail and Matchin in the east. Much damage is said to have resulted from the firing in the former case, and Widdin is reported to have been set on fire by the Turkish shells. Several raids across the river have been made by both parties with varied results. It is believed that the Russian force concentrated near Ibrail contemplates an important movement.

From the action of the Aldermanic caucus last evening, it is evident that two of the Mayor's nominations—Mr. BONFIELD for Corporation Counsel, and Mr. COLE for Oil Inspector—are likely to be rejected by the Common Council. It is objected that both these appointments are of a personal character, and a disposition is shown to insist that in the case of the Corporation Counsel some man of unquestioned ability and standing in the legal profession shall be selected for this responsible position; while a great deal of dissatisfaction has been caused in the matter of the Oil-Inspectorship by the removal of an excellent officer to make room for a relative. The opposition to the two nominations will probably prevent their confirmation, and necessitate the sending in of other and more acceptable names.

Dispatches from Pera report another victory for the Russians between Kars and Erzeroum, resulting in the capture of 14,000 Turks. The situation, as well as it can be made out in the mass of conflicting dispatches, is about as follows: The right wing of the army is still on the south shore of the Black Sea, in the vicinity of Batoum. The centre, after defeating the Turks near Kars and forcing them back to the citadel, have invested the place. The left wing, which recently captured the fortress of Bayazid, and a portion of the centre, have advanced towards Erzeroum, and are undoubtedly the forces that have made the recent onslaught upon the Turks. If this strong force co-operating with the right wing overwhelms Erzeroum, then Kars and Trebizond must fall of necessity, and the possession of Armenia falls into Russia's hands, effectually severing the Turkish communications.

County-Treasurer HUCK has a very wholesome and in every way correct appreciation of the $7,000 member of the County Board,—the member who is otherwise known as County-Attorney. Mr. HUCK is under heavy bonds to administer the affairs of his office honestly and according to law; the County-Attorney is only under bonds to furnish opinions to suit the schemes of the Ring. The Treasurer, as will be seen, has the heavier responsibility of the two, and it is therefore not surprising that he should prefer to be guided by his private legal advisers instead of the shaky opinions of the County-Attorney. The latter held that the Board had the power to direct the payment of interest on county orders; the Treasurer is advised to the contrary, and refuses to sign any interest-bearing orders. Mr. HUCK is master of the situation, and the Ring can only sigh for the return of the good old days when the Treasurer was a man after their own heart.

It is a matter of general satisfaction that the necessary appropriation of $50,000 to complete the Copperas Creek dam has at last been made by a concurrence of both Houses of the Legislature, and it needs only the signature of the Governor to become a *fait accompli*. This necessary improvement was delayed for two years by the selfish sectionalism of the last Legislature; but, notwithstanding certain hostility to it in the present Legislature suggested by the same dog-in-the-manger spirit (represented largely by the MERRITT family), the bill finally passed the House by a vote of 91 to 38. The advantages that will result from the completion of this dam have already been amply explained in THE TRIBUNE. Its construction will add seventy miles to the steamboat navigation of the Illinois River for nine months of the year,—from March to December,—and furnish a cheap natural outlet for the products of many of the richest agricultural counties in the State. The increased tolls on the canal, which will result directly from the practical enlargement of its resources, will probably be sufficient within the first year after the construction of the dam to reimburse the State for the sum which has been just appropriated for its completion.

Serious religious complications have probably been arrested in Italy by the defeat in the Senate of a measure that had already passed the Lower House of the Italian Parliament known as the "Clerical Abuses bill." It is not improbable that this legislation was suggested by the secret machinations of the clergy against the Government by seeking to undermine it by means of the religious influence they still exert over a large proportion of the Italian people. The bill proposed to make it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any priest to disturb the peace of families or circulate any document offensive to the Government. The language of the bill was about as general as this, and it furnished a latitude of construction which would have enabled the Government officials to exercise as arbitrary a power over the Church as the Church formerly exercised over civil Government in the Papal dominions. It furnished the Pope the basis for an allocution which, for the first time in years, arrested the attention of Europe and attracted the sympathy of even the English Liberals. It was denounced even by Protestants and Free-Thinkers as contravening CAVOUR's motto of "A Free Church in a Free State," and it threatened the danger of inaugurating a persecution of the Catholic clergy after a fashion that prevailed in Protestant countries a couple of centuries ago. Its failure to pass must consequently be regarded as fortunate, not only for the credit of liberalism in Italy, but as probably averting serious domestic troubles. It may be that its defeat was the result of a compromise, whereby the Pope agreed to restrain his Bishops and priests in their hostility to the Government.

REDUCTION OF OFFICES.

There is no more dangerous error than that cultivated by party organizations, that it is the duty of Governments to expend public money to support any portion of the people, and that the property in the distribution of the expenditures of this money is the property of the party. Offices are in no correct sense a matter of patronage. A civil pension list is opposed to the whole theory of our Government. All offices under the United States exist under the assumption that they have duties to be performed, and that such duties pertain of necessity to the Governmental service. In other words, each officer is employed to perform and is paid for the performance of certain duties, which duties are essential to the administration of the Government. It is the labor and the skill that are sought and paid for, and it is immaterial who render the service. But the politics of the country do not so treat the expenditures of the Government. The men who have succeeded in getting place in the Government have organized a common system to perpetuate themselves in power. They first constitute themselves "the party," and forthwith manipulate the employment of public officers and the distribution of the public expenditures to support and sustain the party. The election of a Representative in Congress, or a Senator of the United States, is not merely a struggle as to who shall serve the country in these offices, but for the power to select a number of personal supporters, to be supported from the Public Treasury, and, while thus maintained at public cost, to watch the personal interests of the man in power. This is the machine politics which has corrupted the whole civil service, destroyed responsibility, and given a bad eminence to men who otherwise would pass into obscurity. It is because it has become a recognized party principle that the men in power have a property interest in the distribution of public expenditures that our political struggles are so intensified, and the *Nation* accounts for the tenacity with which the Democratic party adhere to its organization by citing this fact. It says:

> The Republicans, too, make a mistake in underestimating the sense of wrong felt by the Democrats at the result of the Presidential election, and its effect on their policy. It is not merely that they think Mr. TILDEN was actually elected, and ought to have been counted in; the practice of rotation and the "spoils" theory has been so long acted upon as a part of the unwritten law, that the sense of property in offices has been developed to an enormous extent. The notion may be said to have reached that stage in which all offices are regarded as vesting in the party, immediately on "capture," under the forms of law, of the machine, the share of individual members of course being determined afterwards by an equitable division, in which, as in the Russian Mir, the spoils are allotted the members in different quantities, determined by the fatness of the soil, their need of support, and the "work" they can do. The counting-in of Mr. HAYES is therefore looked upon by the great body of the Democratic party not simply as a political wrong, but as a theft from its rightful owners of a vast amount of property, yielding an income of about $100,000,000. This property they see they have an opportunity of securing four years hence, and it is on account of this chance, quite as much as because of their detestation of wrong in the abstract, that they evince so stubborn a disposition to hold together until 1880.

One hundred millions of dollars income represents a capital at 5 per cent of two thousand millions of dollars, equal to the whole national debt, and our politics are substantially a struggle as to who shall administer the estate, and who shall enjoy this income. Parties claim a property interest in, and men attach themselves to, parties with the hope of sharing in the receipts of this income. It is this corrupted notion of Governmental functions, purposes, and duties which so intensifies politics, and that last year brought the nation to the verge of civil war.

This system or the Government itself must be overturned. Incidental to the corruption of the civil service is its enormous enlargement. The machine system is forever growing. It is forever adding to the plunder which it assigns to its dependents. A year ago Congress refused to renew certain appropriations at Washington, and some 700 persons were discharged. The public service did not need them. Within the last two months over 400 others, and by the 1st of July some hundreds more, will be dismissed. There was nothing for them to do; they were pensioners supported by the Treasury, and appointed at the order of politicians. The whole drift of the evidence now taking in New York is to the effect that the service of the Custom-House in that city is inefficient and costly, and that its liberal reduction will not only purify the service, but expedite the business and make the force more efficient. Secretary SCHURZ solved a great amount of trouble concerning Pension Agents by abolishing forty of the fifty-eight agencies, and reduced the annual expenditure $150,000. These are reforms which, though hardly begun, are full of promise. They are in the best of all directions. The best way to reform the service is to abolish so much of it as can be dispensed with. There is not a party convention in all the land which could have been induced to advise the dismissal of 1,200 loyal officials at Washington, yet that number has been dismissed, and as many more may be dismissed, and the public service, instead of being cramped and embarrassed, will be greatly benefited by the reduction.

The increase of offices is one of the most demoralizing of all policies. It destroys industry. An office is regarded by mankind as an easy and a lazy way of getting a living, and the man who has once held one forever after abandons all effort to make a living by industry. It is corrupting. It inflates men with a sense of their own importance; socially, it inspires airs and assumptions of a costly as well as an absurd character. For each man who gets a place a hundred become applicants, and continue to fail as applicants, and, while such, become the political bummers of some conspicuous machine man, devoting time, and health, and life to help the party.

The Pension Agencies were for a long time a refuge for the impecunious relatives and henchmen of party leaders. That institution has collapsed. Another branch of the Government which is perhaps as overgrown an abuse as the Pension Agencies is the list of Army Paymasters. We have an army limited by law to 25,000 enlisted men, but the force is much less than this. The duty of a Paymaster is to draw from the Treasury a certain amount of money at stated periods and deliver to the officers and men their pay. The number of Paymasters now in the service to perform this arduous duty is fifty-seven,—just one less than the number of Pension Agents before the late change. The payments to the officers and men are made, according to circumstances, at intervals. The duties of the Paymasters include, of course, the payment of each other. The employment, however, of fifty-seven officers, at salaries ranging from $2,500 to $3,000 each a year, is, to men who do not look at public offices as merely established to furnish places, as great an abuse as was the fifty-eight Pension Agencies, and the abuse should receive the same heroic treatment. The private corporation or business establishment that would swell its pay-rolls with officers in the proportion of the number of Paymasters to the number of the rank and file of the army would of course expect in a brief time to be put into the hands of a Receiver, and to be sold out to some more thrifty managers.

The whole tendency of the service of the United States, civil and military, is to create places in which men rendering no adequate service can be supported at the public expense; to create a special, privileged, and, we may add, a comparatively idle and unproductive class, who are to be maintained without labor on their part,—a class of genteel paupers. The President, by his efforts to break up this tendency and to reduce the civil service to the number of persons actually needed to perform the duties, however strongly he may be indorsed by the country, will unquestionably give great offense to those who think the PACKARD and CHAMBERLAIN Governments ought to have been sustained at whatever cost of blood and treasure.

A CHEAP SENSATION.

Some person of the formidable name of JAMES K. HAMILTON WILCOX has been delivering a lecture in New York, in which he pretended to expose frauds in the United States Treasury in the handling of greenbacks and bonds, which are so enormous that every Congressional Committee that had investigated Treasury affairs had agreed to conceal them to save the nation from an unprecedented scandal. We believe this is the same person who was hanging around Washington last winter telling all sorts of fabulous stories to the Democrats about the thefts in the United States Treasury, to which the Democrats gave sufficient ear to order an investigation. The idea that anything could be discovered in the administration of the Republicans so horrible that even the Democrats consented to suppress it in the face of the Presidential campaign, and merely for the sake of the national honor, is too preposterous to be entertained by reasonable people; yet the New York *Sun* gives Mr. JAMES K. HAMILTON WILCOX all the prominence and consideration to which a genuine reformer is entitled. The modest conclusion reached by this gentleman is that the Treasury notes, bonds, and fractional currency, which have been overissued or have not been destroyed when returned for cancellation, amount to not less than $1,000,000,000, or half as much again as the entire national debt.

There has probably been a certain amount of stealing and fraud in the Treasury Department by subordinate officials; some of it has been discovered, and the United States Treasurer has at times been required to make good to the Government the losses for which he was responsible. But a moment's consideration will show that it is impossible there could have been any gross and general fraud in the issue of bonds and notes as this Treasury lunatic would have the country believe. The bonds are issued in series and numbered consecutively. The record shows just how many bonds are issued in each series, the coupon interest paid thereon, and the number canceled. Now a bond is worthless except for drawing interest and subsequent redemption. Bonds that are stolen and overissued must either bear a number in excess of the limitation of each series or be a duplicate of a genuine number in the series. In either of these cases, the bogus character of the bond would be immediately discovered upon its presentation for interest, or the presentation of the coupon, or when it is called in for final payment. So, too, of the Treasury notes, which are similarly numbered in series. All this is over and above the check of the signatures to the bonds and notes which are made only by the chief officers of the Treasury. Now, if there had been any extensive frauds inside of the Treasury Department by means of overissue, or by means of reissuing bonds and notes that had been redeemed and should have been canceled, there would have been ample indication of the fact long before now in a system which has been in practical working for fifteen years. The fact is, however, that the number of stolen bonds and notes discovered in the calling in of the old bonds and the retirement of old currency has been almost insignificant. The theory that there are $1,000,000,000 of these stolen bonds and notes over and above the $2,000,000,000 which are duly recorded is simply ridiculous, and palpably suggested in mere malice.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

A recent number of the Indianapolis *Journal* contains an article upon the question of the admission of Mr. KELLOGG to the Senate of the United States, which will have to be decided in October next, which was evidently inspired by Senator MORTON, or at least reflects his views. The article assumes that the question of his admission rests exclusively upon the facts existing at the time of his alleged election, and that these facts cannot be disturbed by any subsequent proceedings. If the Legislature which elected KELLOGG was competent to do so, then the disorganization of that Legislature and the organization of a new one from its remnants cannot affect Mr. KELLOGG's title to his seat. Upon this basis, the *Journal* examines the record in the case, and finds that the Returning Board, in accordance with the statutes of the State, returned to the Secretary of State a list of the persons elected to the General Assembly. In accordance with the same law, the Clerk and Secretary organized each House on the 3d day of last January. The Senate, under the law, consists of 36 members and the House of 120 members, 19 members constituting a quorum of the former and 61 of the latter. At the time of the organization, a quorum of both Houses took part in the proceedings. On the 10th of January the two Houses met in joint convention to elect a United States Senator to succeed Mr. WEST for the term of six years beginning March 4, 1877. Upon the calling of the roll there were 17 Senators and 66 Representatives present, being a majority of all the members of the General Assembly. Mr. KELLOGG was nominated, and received the unanimous vote, and was declared elected by the presiding officer of the Convention. The election, therefore, seems to have been conducted within the provisions of the laws of the State and the law of Congress regulating the election of Senators. The point for the Senate to decide, therefore, is whether Mr. KELLOGG received enough legal votes in a legal body to elect him. If he did, then the *Journal* contends that he cannot be divested of his office by any subsequent proceedings, or by the fact that the man who signed his credentials has since that time retired from the exercise of Executive functions. The case of Mr. EUSTIS is different from that of Mr. KELLOGG. A vacancy was created by the rejection of PINCHBACK, and EUSTIS was chosen to fill that vacancy by an unquestionably legal Legislature.

From such information as we have on the question, pending the decision of the Senate, the division of the Senatorships between EUSTIS (elected for the short term) and KELLOGG (for the long) would appear to be an equitable one. The parties certainly would be more equally divided for each to have one than for one to have both. The Democrats cannot complain if they have one, and the Republicans are entitled to one as a matter of equity. Such a division ought to be satisfactory on all sides. Judge SPOFFORD's claim to the seat is barren unless he can show that KELLOGG was not legally elected, and the Senate cannot either equitably or legally recognize it unless it can be shown there was a vacancy up to the time he was elected by the NICHOLLS Legislature. The fact that Gov. PACKARD, who signed KELLOGG's credentials, has retired from office, does not affect KELLOGG's title, because he withdrew voluntarily without coercion or assault. Mr. KELLOGG would not be our first choice as a Senator, but, if he was elected by the Republicans of Louisiana under the forms of law, he would probably make a fair if not an able Senator. His Gubernatorial administration was better than that of WARMOTH, who preceded him, and, like CHAMBERLAIN in South Carolina, he worked hard to advance the material interests of the State. If he was legally elected, he should have the seat without reference to any subsequent proceedings.

THE MEXICAN BANDITTI.

The Administration has done well in giving the depredations along the Texas border the consideration that their extent demands, and the whole country will learn with gratification that it has been practically decided to adopt a more vigorous policy in the treatment of the banditti who have been invading the United States territory from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande River. These depredations have been going on for years; the inhabitants of Texas, New Mexico, and Lower California have been plundered incessantly, and the United States Government has expended millions of dollars in supporting troops along the border, who have ineffectually endeavored to check the invasions and punish the brigands. It has long been evident that double the number of troops employed will be of no avail in protecting the property of the Americans so long as they refrain from following the marauders across the river into Mexican territory. The Mexican bandits are experienced scoundrels, and know the country and the river so well that they are always able to escape to Mexican territory, where, under the policy that has prevailed heretofore, they are safe from pursuit. They thus escape with their stolen property and their lives, only to renew their raids as soon as they can dispose of their spoils and exhaust the money in debauch.

The Rio Grande border extends nearly 1,000 miles, so that it is out of all question to suppose it can be effectively policed on the American side while the Mexican Government is either favorable to the bandits or too weak to lend any assistance to punish them. This is, has been, and will probably continue to be, the case. There is the strongest presumption that the Mexicans encourage this outlawry. It is certain that the Mexican Government established all along the border a wide strip of land known as the "Free Zone," in which all imports are admitted free of duty; the single purpose of this (the Mexican custom-houses being established within that line) was to enable smugglers to cheat the United States Government of its revenues by giving them a broad strip of free territory in which to receive the imports without restraint, and from there run them over into United States territory. To this business of smuggling, which is carried on extensively, has been added brigandage, which the Mexican Government not only tolerates by taking no measures to suppress it, but actually encourages by permitting its citizens to purchase the stolen property,—thus enlarging the outlawry. Under these circumstances the raids have assumed a systematic and business-like character, and it is high time that the United States should adopt more aggressive measures for protecting the rich grazing farms along the border.

The policy which it is proposed to adopt, and which was repeatedly urged upon President GRANT in vain, is to notify the Mexican Government that these raids must be stopped, and, if they are not immediately suspended, to authorize the United States troops to follow the bandits across the river wherever they are encountered, attack them on Mexican territory, recover the property, and bring back such prisoners as they can take for military trial on the American side. This policy, vigorously pursued, will soon rid the country of the border bandits. It will not be strictly in accordance with international law, but a Government so weak or so corrupt as not to suppress outlawry can scarcely object to having it suppressed by a neighboring people who are the chief sufferers. Indeed, the Mexican Government ought to be grateful for the riddance of a vast army of desperadoes who furnish the material for most of the revolutions in that unfortunate country; but, whatever the Mexican opinion of the policy may be, the property rights of the United States demand its immediate adoption and energetic enforcement.

Thousands of our readers are paying hundreds of dollars each a year for insurance on their lives for the benefit of wives and children; and thousands more will take upon themselves from year to year the same expense. There is no forethought more commendable than insuring one's life for the benefit of those dependent upon it for support. At the same time, it is unfortunately true that the vast majority of the insured have taken their policies ignorantly. There have been two reasons for this. The insurance people have too often sought to make a mystery of their business; and besides this, the means of information have really not been accessible. The Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT is supplying this want in the series of letters THE TRIBUNE is printing, and no reader who will follow them need hereafter be at any loss to understand his policy of insurance or the calculations by which his payments are to be made. One point of supreme importance is becoming more clear as Mr. WRIGHT carries on his elucidation—it is the right of the policy-holder to a surrender value for lapsed policies. This grows out of that share of the so-called reserve which Mr. WRIGHT designates the "self-insurance fund." In the letter which appears this morning on our sixth page the analysis of the premium is continued, and Mr. WRIGHT's explanation is clear enough to be comprehended by any intelligent school-boy.

The loss of an account-book containing testimony essential to the conviction of the indicted County Commissioners attracts suspicion. It was loaned by REED to Gen. R. W. SMITH, who says he returned it after the present State's Attorney came into office,—that is, he put it in the safe at his office in the presence of some young man, whom he assumed to be a clerk of Mr. MILLS, and yet a person whom he could not now recognize if he should see him. That the book is in a "safe" condition, so far as the men whom it would hurt in evidence are concerned, is palpable. But there has been crookedness somewhere, and the burden of proof is certainly upon SMITH, even accepting his own statements. He left a book loaned with much hesitancy on his promise of its prompt return "laying around loose" in a drawer of his desk until he had forgotten all about it. Then, discovering it by accident, he takes it to MILLS' office and puts it in the safe, in presence of some one, who he was not certain represented MILLS, and whom he didn't know, whoever he was. SMITH did not give him the book, but merely called his attention to the fact that he had chucked it away. He took no receipt, and in general conducted the business in a very loose manner, considering its importance.

> The rumor current about our streets and in the General Assembly is that one of THE TRIBUNE's agents proposed that the paper should support the action of the State-House Board, provided that $8,000 in cash was paid as an inducement.—*Springfield Register.*

The *Register* will confer a special favor by naming THE TRIBUNE's agent who made the proposal. Is not the *Register* mistaken in saying that he wanted the $8,000 all in cash? Did he not offer to take part in country produce and the rest in store pay? We ask for information. By the way, what "action of the State-House Board" was it that "rumor about the streets" said he offered to "support"? The only "action" of the State-House Board for the last eight months of which the public has any knowledge has been to draw their salaries without doing or having anything to do. Was it a continuation of that sort of "action" which one of THE TRIBUNE's agents proposed to support, or was it some other kind of action? Did he ask the $8,000 for covering up some rascality of the Board which he had discovered,—if so, what was it? The *Register* must state the name of THE TRIBUNE's agent and what "action" of the Board it refers to, or stand the brand of maliciously inventing the slanderous allegations.

Old ex-Gov. ALLEN thus expresses himself in a recent interview in regard to the Russo-Turkish war and the aims of the former as to the British possessions:

> The conversation began with this all-absorbing theme. "The Russians," said the Governor, "under the pretense of a crusade in behalf of the oppressed Christians, are carrying out what has been a cherished dream of that vast Empire since the days of PETER the Great. She wants Constantinople, and unless there is speedy interference by European nations she will have it. I have been looking at the map, and it is evident that this war is to be fought in Turkey's Asiatic possessions. She has been steadily acquiring territory in the great unknown regions in Asia, toward the Indies, with the same pretext. She could, if successful in this war, make war on England's India colonies, because the Mohammedans do not tolerate the Christians to any great extent in India; and other sects peculiar to that locality are equally intolerant. England must interfere to preserve her territories. It will end in a general conflagration of Europe. Thanks to our happy policy of non-interference, the United States will profit by these sad misfortunes. With judicious legislation the commerce of America ought to cover the seas again, as in those blessed days before the War."

SAM SUNSET COX, *alias* Shoo-Fly, is a candidate for Speaker of the next House, and so is SAM RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, the high-tariff, Texas Pacific Railroad subsidy Democrat. Little SAM COX hates SAM RANDALL. He has just returned from a circuitous peregrination through the South, pressing his "claims" on Bourbon members of Congress. At Cincinnati, on his return, he was interviewed, and talked thusly:

> Reporter—What will Gov. TILDEN do?
>
> Mr. COX—You will have to write to Col. PELTON. He is again in the field to organize the new House—writing letters to members for Mr. RANDALL. Why he does it you may guess—I cannot. It was not Mr. RANDALL's rulings which put TILDEN in! They helped in HAYES. What the devil Col. PELTON means, unless he is preparing for the next Presidential campaign, I don't or can't surmise. I wish Gov. TILDEN would call a halt on him. The members had little help on the count—little advice which was opportune in our emergency—from that quarter. If it is not presumption to dictate the organization of the House, then what is it?

The *Iowa State Register*, now commonly known as the Des Moines *Conspirator*, from its desperate attempt to break down the President and divide the Republican party, in answering a recent article in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE upon the failure of the conspiracy, says:

> We do not believe there is a single State officer in Iowa supporting the policy. We know, from our own knowledge, that a majority of them are decidedly opposed to it, and that they are outspoken in their opinion in regard to it. Of the Iowa Congressmen several of them we know are opposed to it, and it is safe to say that both our Senators have the gravest of apprehensions in regard to it, and great distrust of it.

Will the Iowa *Conspirator* name a single Congressman from that State who is fighting the President's policy; or a single State officer or prominent politician, except those who belong to the *Register's* gang, who are inclined to break with Mr. HAYES or his policy? If it cannot or will not do this, then let it stop its quibbling.

SIONARA, "a Japanese traveler," who advises, in the *North American Review*, the abolition of the Constitution of the United States, remarks, in a merciless sarcasm, that if Mr. TILDEN were a Japanese, it would be required of him to commit *seppukku*, or self-dispatch, in view of his conduct and of the abuse to which he has been subjected. SIONARA might as well understand, now and forever, that any such little hints as this to Mr. TILDEN will not produce the desired results. Mr. TILDEN loves his bowels too well to disport them in the Japanese manner, even if it would not spoil him for the Presidential race in 1880.

The editor of the *Globe-Democrat* took a paragraph from MACAULAY without credit, in working up a FILLEY-pick against the St. Louis Postmaster. He excuses himself by saying that when MACAULAY used the language he was gunning for bears, while the *Globe* man was shooting at skunks, and hated to disgrace MACAULAY by putting his brand on the communication. But how will the editor of the *Globe-Democrat* excuse himself for inaugurating this fratricidal strife and squandering so much of his own ammunition upon it? Is he beyond the possibility of self-disgrace?

For the sake of the reputation of Chicago journalism the *Post* should not have pricked a bladder of windy pretense in this fashion:

> All we have to say is this, and our language is plain, that if an alleged cable dispatch in the *I.-O.* this morning is genuine, the long-sought Journalistic Ass has been found, and the Paragraphers' Association organized to hunt for him may as well disband. The dispatch is nothing but a very weak editorial on the war question,—about like those which appear daily in the columns of the *I.-O.*, costing nothing but the expense of type setting.

> The census of 1870 gives the number of males in Utah as 44,121 and the number of females as 42,665. It is evident enough from these figures that the majority of the Mormon men cannot have a plurality of wives. Even with one wife apiece, there are not women enough to go round.—*New York Herald.*

That is what makes the Mormons fighting mad. The fellows who haven't a plurality of wives want their sorghum of matrimony on their pancakes of life. Mormonism cannot die out as long as these wants are unsupplied.

The Corporation Counsel should be a first-class lawyer, sound, able, and experienced. Has the Mayor appointed such a man to take Mr. ANTHONY's place? The Aldermen, so far as they have allowed themselves to express an opinion, think that he has not filled the bill.

REDFIELD, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says that the Republican party in South Carolina is dead. The party has a majority in the Senate of that State, and is just now showing itself to be a very lively corpse. It is quite remarkable, also, that its vitality seems to be extended in aiding certain last-ditch Bourbons to defeat what appear to be the pacific purposes of Gov. HAMPTON.

The Davenport *Gazette* thinks that THE TRIBUNE has overrated the power of the "Des Moines *Register* and the little concern at Oskaloosa in their frantic efforts to bulldoze the Republicans of Iowa into an attitude of antagonism to the Administration of President HAYES." The *Gazette* regards them in the light of a couple of peas in a bladder rattling about, making a noise but amounting to nothing.

Some of their late legislation ought to render it more pleasant for the State SOLONS to stay at Springfield than to face their constituents. Absenteeism may be very much checked on this account. The action of the Senate, prolonging the sinecures of the State-House Commissioners who have plainly shown their services to be worthless, was disreputable.

> He goes on our business, not in behalf of any steamship line, and he is paid by the *Inter-Ocean* and not by the Government.—*Inter-Ocean.*

If there be such an individual as is above referred to (which is very doubtful), and if he gets his pay from the *Inter-Ocean* (which is more than doubtful), he is a much luckier man than Mr. FAWCETT.

A correspondent inquires how many daily newspapers in the English language are published in Chicago. There are only four, or, to be accurate, four and a half, to-wit: TRIBUNE (1), *Times* (2), *Journal* (3), *Post* (4), and the *Inter-Ocean* (4½), the latter being merely an uncomplimentary allusion to journalism.

The commutation of the punishment of Maj. RENO to suspension of pay and rank for two years was about the fair thing. His somewhat irregular line of approaches to Mrs. BELL was very unmilitary, and not according to VAUBAN, but, as he was hoist by his own petard, it is well enough to let him off easily.

"The Russians are now advancing on Ant-ob, with Kora-Kilisse and Alack-Kirt on their right." No truly civilized people will war upon women. So far as Alack-Kirt is concerned, he is no doubt a fighting man, and can give blows as well as take them, but to advance on Ant-ob and Kora-Kilisse is cowardly.

The lion and the lamb of the Des Moines *Register* have laid down together, and this time the lion is inside the lamb. Whether the lamb will be able to keep the lion on its stomach remains to be seen. If so, there will be spring lamb and green peace in Des Moines.

The *Graphic* has performed a good work by giving the portraits of the fifteen members of the Paragraphers' Guild who united in order to extirpate the Journalistic Ass. People will know the animal now when they see him.

The consolidating of the Illinois Pension Agencies at Springfield instead of Chicago, is about as smart as it would be to set the earth rotating around a Sangamon County pumpkin instead of the sun.

A London correspondent announces that "numerous shifts are being employed at the Pimlico army clothing factory." Thus early are the debasing tendencies of war becoming manifest.

St. Louis has modestly refrained from mentioning more than a thousand times that it has the nicest kind of fire-escapes—the hotel elevators. By them the fire escapes at once to the roof.

BRIGHAM YOUNG envies his brother Sultan, and wants to do a little blood-letting on his own account. If he doesn't behave, he will have to be ANN ELIZ'd by the finger nails of No. 19.

Will CALLON ask for an investigation by the Legislature into his official conduct while Indian Agent a few years since? There would be a chance for richness,—CALLONS of it.

An Eastern paper says *decollette* means "necks to nothing." This is mean. There is less waist of modesty in a dress cut that way than any other.

The British Government is reported to be sending ten sixty-four-pounder guns and a regiment to Quebec. What for?

PERSONAL.

The last volume of the "No Name" series of novels is supposed to be by Julian Hawthorne, and it adds nothing to his reputation.

Oakey Hall may be returned to this country as a lunatic, the St. Louis *Globe* thinks, if the fact be established that he refuses to read the American newspapers, and takes in the London dailies from preference.

Gen. Hurlbut authoritatively contradicts the report that Gen. Logan is going to join the Russian army,—which nobody ever seriously entertained. Gen. Logan is about to leave for Colorado to spend the summer.

Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago, spoke to an audience of 5,500 in the Boston Tabernacle Sunday from the text "What Think Ye of Christ?" It is believed that this is one of the largest meetings ever addressed by a woman.

Ex-Queen Isabella's opposition to the marriage of her son with the woman of his choice is thoroughly characteristic, and yet one might suppose that, with her wedded experience, she would entertain different views of Royal privileges in respect to marriage.

Sallie Ward Hunt's step-son, who was cut off in his father's will with a cent, is making large preparations for a contest in the courts. It will be remembered that this vivacious young gentleman attempted to kill his father shortly after the marriage of the latter with Mrs. Hunt.

The Grand Duke Alexis lingers in New-York harbor, it is said, not because he hopes to make any captures, but because he has himself been captured. The young lady has the Grand Duke's card stuck in the edge of her drawing-room mirror, and, when asked the question, she blushes and gently replies, "Don't ask me!"

The Rev. M. G. Savage, formerly of Chicago, preached vehemently against Mr. Moody during the late revival meetings in Boston, and the result was that his was the only Unitarian Society in which the influence of the revival was seriously felt. A very prominent and well-known merchant, a member of Savage's church, was, in the social sense, the most important convert made by Moody.

Knightly Jim Keene was a great operator in San Francisco, but in New York he was only a minnow among the whales. They took him in without knowing it. Every stock he bought for an advance declined, and what he attempted to bear remained firm. There was a limit to Jim's pile, and, if he had not stopped when he did, he would soon have reached it; he has now more experience than ever before.

Gen. di Cesnola, the discoverer of the Cypriote treasures, arrived in New York City on Saturday with his wife and two daughters. He led a stirring life of adventure before he turned archaeologist, having fought in the war of the Italian independence, in the Crimea, and in the Rebellion. In the latter he distinguished himself in many engagements, and was confined for many months in Libby Prison. At the close of the War he was appointed Consul at Cyprus, where he has gained his reputation as an explorer.

George Francis Train had another carnival in New York Sunday night. His lecture was if anything the most delightfully-absurd he ever delivered. It included an attack upon Mark Twain, who, the speaker said, had stolen his name and lived off his reputation as a wit. George Francis claims that he saved the play of the "Gilded Age" from failure by coming forward in view of the audience at a critical point and applauding. The orator attempted, later on, to illustrate the condition of commerce in New York City, and brought out for the purposes of illustration a bag of roasted peanuts. He had not proceeded far when nature asserted itself in the audience, and a cry arose for a distribution of the fruit. The speaker generously complied with the uncivil request; peanuts were showered through the house, and George Francis Train, the greatest man of this or any other age, was soon speaking to empty benches. The vulgar appetite for good things had been satisfied; Cicero could do no more.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Legislature Agrees to Adjourn Sine Die May 24.

Sheriff Kern's Right to Name His Bailiffs Not Interfered With.

A House Bill Reapportioning the Judicial Circuits Likely to Pass.

The Number of Judges Increased to Thirty-nine, with Minority Representation.

Extended Discussion of the General Revenue Bill in the Senate.

Numerous Amendments Proposed and but Few Adopted.

PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE—SHERIFF KERN'S BAILIFFS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—Mr. Kearney's bill to deprive Sheriff Kern of the right of appointment of his Bailiffs was this morning killed by the report of the Special Committee to which the bill was referred. The report, which is a carefully-drawn document written by Mr. Herron, Chairman of the Special Committee, says that in Cook County the matter was fixed by the Constitution and could not be changed by the Legislature. According to the Constitution the Court fixed the number of the Sheriff's assistants, the County Board their pay, and the Sheriff himself made the appointments. For the rest of the State the Committee found there is no law providing for the appointment of Bailiffs, and the bill was amended so as to authorize the Circuit Judges to make the appointments and the County Board to fix the pay. As reported back, the bill does not apply to Cook County.

MORE JUDGES.

The Committee on Judicial Department reported back the Senate bill redistricting the State outside Cook County for Judicial Circuits, and providing for an increase of the number of Circuit Judges to thirty-nine.

The bill districts the State as follows:

First Circuit—The Counties of Franklin, Saline, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Massac, Pulaski, and Alexander.

Second Circuit—The Counties of Cumberland, Effingham, Clay, Jasper, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, and Gallatin.

Third Circuit—The Counties of Bond, Madison, St. Clair, Marion, Clinton, Washington, Randolph, Monroe, and Perry.

Fourth Circuit—The Counties of Vermilion, Edgar, Clark, Coles, Douglas, Champaign, Piatt, Moultrie, and Macon.

Fifth Circuit—The Counties of Sangamon, Macoupin, Christian, Montgomery, Fayette, and Shelby.

Sixth Circuit—The Counties of Hancock, Adams, Fulton, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown, and Pike.

Seventh Circuit—The Counties of DeWitt, Logan, Menard, Mason, Cass, Morgan, Scott, Greene, Jersey, and Calhoun.

Eighth Circuit—The Counties of Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Tazewell, Peoria, and Stark.

Ninth Circuit—The Counties of Bureau, LaSalle, Will, and Grundy.

Tenth Circuit—The Counties of Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Henderson, Warren, and Knox.

Eleventh Circuit—The Counties of McLean, Ford, Kankakee, Iroquois, and Livingston.

Twelfth Circuit—The Counties of Boone, DeKalb, McHenry, Lake, Kane, DuPage, and Kendall.

Thirteenth Circuit—The Counties of Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Carroll, Whiteside, Ogle, and Lee.

The present Judges of the Circuit Court shall be Judges of the Circuit Court for the respective circuits in which they may reside. And on the first Monday in June, in the year of our Lord 1877, there shall be elected in each of the said circuits hereby created, by the electors thereof, one additional Circuit Judge, making the number of Judges in each of said circuits three. The notices for holding said election, the manner of holding and conducting the same, and canvassing the votes cast, shall be as provided in an act entitled "An act in regard to elections, and to provide for filling vacancies in elective offices," approved April 3, 1872: *Provided*, That the terms of office for the Judges elected under this act, on the first Monday of June, 1877, shall expire on the first Monday of June, 1879.

The Judges of the several circuits shall hold the Circuit Courts in their circuits in such a manner as to best dispose of the business thereof, as they may arrange among themselves; and in case such Judges are unable to agree as to the manner of holding their courts, and as to the counties in which they are severally to preside, then they shall refer the matter to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who shall assign said Judges to such counties in their circuits, respectively, as he may determine; and the Chief Justice of the State may assign any of said Judges of the Circuit Court, when they are not occupied in holding court in their own circuits, to hold court in any other circuit of the State where there may arise a necessity therefor.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Matthews offered an amendment providing for the election of the Judges on the minority-representation plan. The House had incorporated that provision in the bill it sent to the Senate. It was adopted after full consideration. It was right in itself. It destroyed the partisanship of the Bench composed of all Democrats or all Republicans. The House should stand by its bill for the sake of maintaining its dignity, and should send the bill back to the Senate with the minority-representation provision restored.

The only objection that had been made to this provision was that it would enable the thieves and bummers to combine and elect a Judge. He didn't believe the thieves and bummers anywhere in the State could combine and elect even a Justice of the Peace. Certainly outside of Chicago there could be no such peril; and this bill

DID NOT APPLY TO CHICAGO,

but to the State, exclusive of Cook County. The amendment would make the Bench representative not of bummers and thieves, nor of a party, but of the whole people.

Mr. Wildeman said the very effect of the amendment would be to put politics upon the Bench. In a Democratic district the Democrats would be likely to elect two of the Judges and the Republicans the third.

Mr. Matthews—Well, how much better is it now? You have three Democrats in Democratic districts; in Republican districts you have three Republican Judges.

Mr. Rogers said it was better both parties should be represented on the Bench.

THE MINORITY PRINCIPLE WAS RIGHT.

He hoped it would be adopted.

After further discussion, Mr. Matthews' amendment was adopted, and the minority representation restored by a vote of 84 yeas to 52 nays. And, after various amendments changing districts had been offered and lost, the bill, with Mr. Matthews' amendment attached, was ordered to a third reading.

RAILROAD AID.

The bill to extend the liability of counties, cities, etc., on railroad-aid subscriptions or aid voted by them, came up on second reading, and provoked a heated discussion. The bill, which has already passed the Senate, extends such liability until July 1, 1880. Under the present law the liability of towns and cities on such subscriptions or aid voted terminates on the 1st of July next. After considerable debate upon the constitutionality of the bill, which, it was claimed, created a new contract to bind municipal corporations, Mr. Halley said the bill related to nothing but the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad. Years ago Richland, Jasper, Cumberland, Coles, and Edwards Counties voted aid to that road, and made a contract for the building of it. It is nearly completed. All these counties except Edwards have paid their subscriptions and secured the delivery of their bonds. The road was bound to be finished, and now Edwards County wanted to get out of its contract and get the road for nothing.

Mr. Washburn said Edwards County was not the only one to which the bill might apply, but, if it were, he was opposed to it. What had the Legislature to do with passing laws to revive a forfeited contract against Edwards County? After further debate, an amendment offered by Mr. Robinson, of Fulton, providing that such liability should be extended only on a vote of the people of the county, city, etc., was lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading by 60 yeas to 44 nays.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT MAY 24.

The rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up the Senate resolution fixing the date at the 24th inst. for adjournment sine die.

Mr. Merritt moved to amend by inserting the 15th. Tabled.

The House then concurred in the Senate resolution—ayes, 115; and it is now reduced to a certainty that the General Assembly will not sit all summer.

A RAILROAD FERRY.

What is known as the Illinois Central Railroad Ferry bill was, after some debate, ordered to a third reading. It does not confer on the Company any ferry franchise. It provides that "Railroad companies having a terminus on a navigable river bordering this State may own for their own use any water-craft necessary in crossing across such river any cars, property, or passengers transported over their lines or transported over any railroad terminating on the opposite side of such river, to be transported over their lines, so as to permit continuous connections at such river with any railroad terminating on the opposite side; provided, that no right shall exist under this act to condemn any real estate for landing such water-craft or for any other purpose, and this act shall only apply to such railroad companies as own the landing for such water-craft; provided, also, that nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right or privilege granted any ferry company incorporated under the laws of this State." The bill is designed to allow the Illinois Central Road to ferry its own cars across the river at Cairo.

THE REMAINDER OF THE DAY'S SESSION

was devoted to the second reading of Appropriation bills.

The bill appropriating $2,000 for the State Horticultural Society, and the bill appropriating $200,000 for the expenses of the next General Assembly, were ordered to third reading.

EFFETE INSTITUTIONS.

Then came the bill making appropriation for the Institute for Feeble-Minded Children.

Mr. Pinney offered an amendment. He said he knew what they would say when he was done. They would say he was dyspeptic and a constitutional grumbler. The papers would say that "Pinney made his usual speech on retrenchment and the bill was passed." Of course, this bill would pass, but he was going to preach his sermon again. His feeling was like that of the Detroit parson. While that parson was preaching, a young man got up and started to go out. "Young man," exclaimed the preacher, "if you had sooner go to hell than hear me, go." "So I say to this house, if the members don't want to hear me preach. Now it is time the habit of fitting up the State charitable institutions like palaces should be stopped." A member had lately stuck up an item of

A $50 COFFEE-POT.

That was nothing. This asylum had only 100 rooms and an appropriation of $350 for furnishing each of these rooms. Plenty of members whose houses were well furnished had not $350 worth of furniture in the whole house. The amendment he offered was to reduce the appropriation to $12,500.

Mr. Kedzie said he had taken the trouble to make a personal inspection of the building, which was wholly unfurnished, and he was satisfied the amount asked for was not unreasonable. The House would bear witness that he always favored rigid economy, and, in voting for this bill, he should vote for economy.

Mr. Truesdell said the pruning-knife must be put in somewhere, and it was proposed to furnish this new building in extravagant style. Among other things proposed were iron beds and wire mattresses, and the whole building was to be fitted up like one of the most palatial houses.

Pending this discussion the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

The House adjournment resolution came up in the Senate this morning. The House resolution fixes the 15th inst. as the date of adjournment sine die.

Mr. Haines moved to amend by inserting the 22d instead of the 15th inst.

Mr. Plumb offered a substitute fixing the 25th inst. as the date of adjournment.

Mr. Whiting said to make the 25th the date would be to make proclamation to the people that the session had been protracted to get through some corporation measure.

Mr. Moderwell said he did not believe the people were clamoring for Senators to go home. His constituents said to him, "Stay, and finish your work, so that there will not be an adjourned session." It was not in their interests to nearly finish work and then leave it unfinished to save a week's time. If the adjournment on the 15th was carried,

IT MEANT AN EXTRA SESSION.

If adjournment was made without doing something to provide for the increased Penitentiary accommodations required, the effect would be to force the Governor to call an extra session.

Mr. Southworth wished to say he was not here in the interest of any monopoly. He had heard enough about corporations and Bill 114. He had voted for that bill because he believed it was right. He would vote for it again were it to be done over. There was a large amount of business unfinished. He wanted to stay here and finish it up, and then go home to stay. Let the Senate not adjourn without doing enough to justify having been here four and a half months.

Messrs. McClellan and Parish thought that by holding night sessions and working hard the necessary business could be wound up.

Mr. Jones said if they stayed here until they finished up the business before the Senate

THEY WOULD STAY HERE UNTIL THE 1ST OF AUGUST.

But some of it would have to be left unfinished. Perhaps it was a good thing for the people that it would be left unfinished.

Mr. Plumb's substitute was lost—ayes, 19; noes, 26.

Mr. Krome moved to amend the amendment by making the date the 24th. It was impossible to get through earlier. Carried—ayes, 25; noes, 21.

The question was then put on the House resolution as amended by the adoption of Mr. Krome's substitute. Carried—ayes, 29; noes, 15,—and the resolution as amended was sent to the House for concurrence.

THE GENERAL REVENUE BILL—VARIOUS AMENDMENTS.

The Senate was occupied nearly the entire day with discussion of the General Revenue bill, which, with numerous amendments, was ordered to a third reading.

The amendment tacking Bill 114 to the Revenue bill was stricken out. In those sections in the present law in which the words "capital stock" appear, the bill, as amended, substitutes the words "intangible property."

Mr. Joslyn offered an amendment providing that it should be the duty of the State Board of Equalization to assess the intangible property of corporations at the same value that other property is assessed. In support of the amendment Mr. Joslyn made

AN ELABORATE ARGUMENT

in support of the taxation of capital stock of corporations at what he calls its "actual value."

Mr. Hanna thought the local Assessors should be left to make the intangible-property assessments.

Mr. Hamilton was opposed to such a plan. The assessment of property of a corporation which extended into a number of counties should not be made by the local Assessors, but by the State Board of Equalization.

Mr. Hunt offered a substitute, which was adopted, for Mr. Joslyn's amendment. The substitute required the State Board of Equalization to assess the intangible property, if any, in excess of the assessed valuation of the real and personal property, at the same rate that other property is assessed. The substitute was then defeated—ayes, 20; noes, 22.

DELINQUENT LISTS.

Mr. Easton's bill, which was defeated in the House, to make the original delinquent-list also the list on which judgment is taken and sale, was offered by Mr. Riddle as an amendment and adopted. This amendment, which has been printed in THE TRIBUNE and several times commented on editorially, would, in Cook County, save probably $40,000 expense of copies as now twice made, besides saving the loss of much more through mistakes in copying.

ABOLITION.

Mr. McDowell's amendment transferring the duties of the State Board of Equalization to the Governor, Auditor, and Attorney-General was discussed briefly. In support of his amendment Mr. McDowell characterized the present State Board as a disgrace to the State.

Mr. Robinson, of Cook, also severely criticised the present Board, and favored the amendment.

Mr. Archer argued that there were constitutional objections to adding such an amendment to the Revenue bill.

The amendment was lost.

TAX-DEEDS.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Hanna making tax-deeds only prima facie, instead of conclusive, evidence of title. In support of this amendment, Mr. Haines made an elaborate speech, in which he said the proposition to make tax-titles absolute was in the interest of the gamblers and speculators in tax certificates.

It was, in a city like Chicago, impossible for a property-holder to know whether, when he paid his tax-bill, he had paid all special assessments. In 1869 there were 596 special assessments. Property-holders cannot personally know whether every little special assessment has been put in the tax-bill. If some were left out, the land went to sale. If, then, the deed were absolute against the owner, it would be an outrage. After further discussion, the amendment was lost.

APPEALS.

The clause requiring a deposit of the amount of tax before an appeal is taken was stricken out.

The various amendments proposed by the Senate were, with a few unimportant changes, adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading—ayes, 28; nays, 14. It will now be returned to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

MILITIA.

The House Militia bill, already fully printed in THE TRIBUNE, was called on second reading, and Mr. Lee moved the previous question, when it was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 24 ayes to 14 noes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE DEAD-LOCK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., says that the Republican Senators have held a caucus and determined to hold out and refuse to go into an election for Chief-Justice until the Charleston delegation of seventeen members are admitted to their seats in the House, which are now denied them by the Democrats. If these are admitted the House will be nearly a tie.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 9.—The Grasshopper Bounty law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, has been negatived by every county directly interested, they having petitioned the Governor not to appoint receivers of grasshoppers, they fearing that the amount of the proposed bounty, if paid, would be more destructive to the taxpayers than grasshoppers.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., May 9.—It is announced at Springfield that the Hon. John I. Rinaker, of this city, has been selected as chief counsel to defend the members of the Pekin Whisky Ring in their numerous suits, which will soon be tried in the Federal Courts at Springfield.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 9.—Gen. B. M. Prentiss, Pension Agent in this city, says that the consolidation of the Pension Agencies in this State will give the consolidated agency the payment of $2,500,000 annually to some 18,000 pensioners, that being the entire number in the State. The Agency here has paid out about $500,000 a year to the 3,000 pensioners who reside in the fourteen counties included in the Quincy District.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a license of incorporation to the Chicago Lithographing Company, capital $100,000, and to the Radeka Brewing Company, of Kankakee, capital $25,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—A petition in voluntary bankruptcy was to-day filed by Samuel and Alvin Ayers, merchants, of Tallula, Menard County.

WASHINGTON.

Some of the Existing Conditions Favorable to Resumption.

What the Government Is Doing to Stop the Mexican Raids.

The Mexican Authorities Must Heed Their International Obligations.

A Department Order for the Reduction of the Army.

Twenty-five Hundred Enlisted Men to Be Discharged.

The President Talks Confidently of the Success of His Policy.

RESUMPTION.

PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—If the extra session of Congress had been called for the first Monday in June, it is not probable that the President would then have directed the attention of that body to the subject of resumption; but the possibility that one House or the other would have insisted upon taking up this subject and discussing it even if no bill was passed would probably have prevented any immediate steps on the part of the Treasury Department looking to the carrying out of the law of January, 1875. But now that Congress will not meet until fall, and more than five months will intervene during which no legislative interference with any plan of the Administration can take place, it is believed that

SOME DEFINITE POLICY

looking to an execution of the Resumption act may be at once adopted. It is reported, indeed, on good authority that this subject has already been informally discussed by the Cabinet, and that Secretary Sherman, before his return from Philadelphia, will visit New York for the purpose of consulting with prominent business men and bankers there in regard to the best method of preparing for resumption on the 1st of January, 1879. It will be remembered that by the act of Jan. 14, 1875, the Secretary is not only authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, but also to issue, sell, and dispose of at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purpose of

CARRYING OUT THE ACT.

The Resumption act, it may also be remembered, contemplates a preparation for the redemption of United States notes in coin on the 1st of January, 1879. This preparation may be made in one or both of two ways: first, a large stock of coin and bullion may be accumulated in the hands of the Government with which to redeem the outstanding legal-tenders at the date named; or, secondly, surplus revenues, or the proceeds of bonds sold for the purpose, may be used to retire outstanding greenbacks before the date of their redemption; or, thirdly, the hoarding of gold and the retirement of greenbacks may both proceed at once. If the Administration contemplates the first or third of these policies, the present state of the bullion market in this country is undoubtedly more favorable to its success than it has been in many years. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the estimated gain in the stock of gold in this country, after making allowances for exportations and the amount used in the arts, was

IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF $8,500,000,

while the gain in silver was about $22,000,000. During the present fiscal year not only has the entire product of our gold and silver mines been retained in this country, but in addition to this a small balance in our favor has resulted from our trade with foreign countries.

The present movement in gold and silver towards Europe may destroy this balance before the close of the year, but it now seems probable that an amount of precious metals equal to the entire product of our mines during the year will be retained in the country. This will be in the neighborhood of from $90,000,000 to $100,000,000, and as the latest advices from the West show that a larger percentage of the whole amount will be gold than during several years, the amount of that metal which will be accumulated by the 30th of June will probably be at least about $50,000,000. If, then, the Administration should consider it more wise to begin an accumulation of gold coin and bullion for the purpose of redeeming the greenbacks on the 1st of January, 1879, it could probably do so without at present drawing heavily upon the European stock, and without seriously disturbing the equilibrium of the money markets of the Old World. It is not known that the Administration contemplates anything of this kind, but it is undoubtedly true that Secretary Sherman will visit New York the latter part of the present week for the purpose of consulting with leading financial men on this subject.

MEXICAN RAIDS.

WHAT OUR GOVERNMENT IS DOING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The particular outrages on the Texas frontier to which the attention of the Cabinet was called yesterday by the President are in some respects different in their character from those of which there has been so much complaint during the last few years. The raids of the cattle thieves have been mostly across the Lower Rio Grande, between Brownsville and Laredo, and in one or two instances the banditti have penetrated Texas to within a short distance of Corpus Christi, and destroyed houses and stores. The outrages of which complaint is now made have occurred further up the river in the vicinity of Eagle Pass. It seems that a number of Mexicans have established themselves on Mexican territory and entered regularly into a trade in stolen American horses and mules. They do not themselves undertake the capture of them, but employ a number of Indians for that purpose. Their plan of operations is to solicit orders in the interior of Mexico for horses and mules, and when a sufficient number have accumulated to make an incursion profitable, Mexican spies are sent over into Texas to discover the position of the United States troops in order that the raiders

MAY AVOID THEM.

Then the Indians are sent across the river, and capture every horse or mule that they can find, and that is worth taking away. The owners are left dismounted, and are therefore unable to pursue the thieves, or even to give an alarm, generally, until it is too late for the Indians to be captured.

Gen. Ord has been doing everything in his power to break up these raids, but has been unable to do it. It is reported that in several instances he has taken the responsibility of crossing the Rio Grande River with his troops and pursuing the raiders on Mexican territory, but he has directed his subordinate officers not to enter any town on the Mexican side. These orders have apparently been learned by the Mexicans, and so on one or two recent occasions when the United States troops have been in pursuit of the raiders, the latter have made for a town or village, and the troops

HAVE BEEN TURNED BACK

without making a capture. These facts, and many more of a similar character, were laid before the President by Representative Schleicher day before yesterday, with the letters and other documents sustaining his assertions.

Schleicher is very much encouraged at the attitude of the Administration towards the Mexican question. He says that the prompt action of the Cabinet on the subject of the raids is not the only indication of a change of policy. The manner in which Secretary Evarts had dealt with the Acapulco affair is also in strong contrast with that pursued by the last Administration. Under Gen. Grant if an American citizen was captured or maltreated by the Mexicans, and after some delay was released,

NO DEMAND FOR REPARATION

was ever made, and Col. Schleicher says Minister Foster was much more likely to be directed to convey to the Mexican Government the thanks of the United States for releasing the prisoner than to make any complaint. In the Acapulco affair the release of the American Consul has not been considered by the Administration as a satisfactory ending of the matter. Reparation has been demanded, and a United States vessel of war has been sent there to see that it is granted. A vigorous policy of this kind is much more likely to command the respect of the Mexicans than a timid or vacillating one.

THE ARMY.

ORDER FOR ITS REDUCTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 9.—An order for the reduction of the rank and file of the army was agreed upon to-day. All soldiers and non-commissioned officers whose terms expire before November are to be mustered out previous to June 30, unless they give notice of their intention to re-enlist. Two other classes are also to be discharged, namely: minors, and those who are desirous of leaving, and those who for any cause are not fitted to make good soldiers, such as drunkards. Officers on recruiting service have their choice of returning to their regiments or of going on the list of those waiting orders. The property of recruiting stations is to be sold unless some one can be found who will take it on storage, and trust the Government for pay. The order fixes the strength of infantry regiments at 370 men and non-commissioned officers; artillery, 380. The cavalry regiments remain unchanged at 800. This will reduce the nominal strength of the army to about 19,000 men.

THE ORDER.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The Secretary of War to-day issued an order directing that 2,500 enlisted men of the army be discharged between this date and the 1st of July, in order that retained pay and other allowances due them may be paid out of the appropriation for the current fiscal year. This discharge is made on account of the postponement of the extra session of Congress. Had the session been called on the 4th of June, as contemplated, the discharges would not have been made for some months. Under the act of August 15, 1876, the President was empowered to increase the number of enlisted men to 100 for each company of such regiments of cavalry as may be employed in the existing Indian hostilities, and as, in his opinion, may require the same; provided that not more than 2,500 enlisted men shall thus be added at any one time to the 25,000 authorized by the act of July 24, 1876; and it is the additional men enlisted in pursuance of this act who are now to be discharged. The discharge of the number above mentioned reduces the army to 25,000 enlisted men.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

CONFIDENCE IN ITS SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Mr. Cowles, the proprietor of the Cleveland *Leader*, had an interview with the President last night, during which the political situation was freely discussed by the latter. Mr. Cowles told the President that the dissatisfaction among the Ohio Republicans at the Southern policy is so great as to probably result in the State being lost to the Republicans in October next by the Republicans refusing to vote. The President evinced no surprise at this, but said that, although temporary defeat might be encountered at the polls, in the end the party would be stronger than ever. The politics of the country are in a diseased condition, and require severe treatment to be made healthy again—not unlike the treatment extended by surgeons to persons who have diseased limbs. The course taken by the surgeon is severe, but is the only course left to save the life of the patient. The President said that he entertained no doubt of the success of his policy, which will destroy the color-line in politics, and bring the best men in both parties to the front. He expected that the Republicans would certainly carry North Carolina and Tennessee at the next election, and already the Democratic party in South Carolina is showing signs of breaking up. He expected that Hampton would pursue such a course that two years hence the Republicans will be glad to nominate and run him as their candidate for Governor. The President said that he also believed that the Republicans would carry Louisiana at the next election, and that the Democratic party in that State will not be able to hold together. These, he said, will be the fruits of the Southern policy, which just now is not acceptable to all Republicans.

WHISKY.

REHM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Secretary Sherman evidently anticipates that Judge Lawrence, on account of his intimate relations with the Administration, may have influence with the Attorney-General in Rehm's case. Sherman has sent to the Attorney-General his decision on the other case, and an attempt will be made to secure uniformity of action between the departments.

CINCINNATI AND PEKIN.

The Internal Revenue officials deny that any instructions have been issued relative to a liberal gauge, or that it is possible for Cincinnati or Pekin distillers to have any favoritism shown them. The chief of the whisky division says there are no regulations under which a Ganger could honestly allow more than half a gallon of unpaid whisky in a package. The Internal Revenue officials here in the Pekin matter are disposed to side with the Special Revenue Agent.

MERRIAM.

There appears to be special hostility to Collector Merriam for the reason that he is a friend of Bluford Wilson, and was recognized by Secretary Bristow as one of the best officers in the service.

MR. REED AND EX-SECRETARY MORRILL.

Charles H. Reed will publish here to-morrow his letter to Secretary Sherman in reply to ex-Secretary Morrill's letter of yesterday. Reed insists that Morrill is mistaken, declares that he really did agree to civil immunity as proved by many circumstances already detailed in these dispatches, and that ex-Attorney-General Taft and Commissioner Raum will prove this. Morrill's denial is excused on the ground of illness.

DESPERATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—That the members of the late Whisky Ring are becoming very desperate in consequence of the refusal of the Government to accept their offers to compromise the suits against them, is evinced by the fact that they are around, circulating stories against the integrity of Secretary Sherman, charging, among other things, that he is interested in certain distilleries in Cincinnati. Having been defeated on all sides, the members of the Ring are now very reckless and cursing the Administration for refusing to release them from further prosecution. The President has refused, in a most positive manner, to interfere with these cases, except to instruct the law officers to see that the suits are pressed. The question of appointing a new United States District Attorney for Chicago is under consideration, and will probably be agreed upon. District-Attorney Bangs' action with reference to the propositions to compromise the pending suits is strongly condemned by members of the Administration.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PURELY SENSATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The rumors of changes in the Cabinet, and of the appointment of Judge Devens to the Turkish mission, are the absurd inventions of the sensation mongers. Secretary Evarts to-day said that the rumor ought not to be dignified by a denial. The President's relations with every member of his Cabinet are of the most cordial character.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Letters received at the Interior Department indicate that the number of bids for Indian supplies is less than usual, and the competition consequently not so great, because there was less publicity given to the advertisement. It is even suggested that a readvertisement of some of the articles may be necessary. There were only five bidders for flour to supply the entire Indian Bureau.

FRAUDULENT VINEGAR.

The Board of Health has condemned five carloads of vinegar sent here from Chicago on the ground that it is fraudulent and very injurious to health. An analysis of the vinegar was caused to be made, upon which the Board of Health submitted a report that vinegar which contained no acetic acid is not vinegar, but fluid. A sample had been submitted to the chemist of the Agricultural Department for analysis, and had been found to contain 54.54 grains per gallon of an hydrous sulphuric acid, combined with lime to form sulphate of lime equal to 117.26 grains of gypsum per gallon and five grains free sulphuric acid per gallon. A small quantity of phosphate of lime was also observed. The Board say: "We understand that this sample was taken from an invoice of 1,000 and more barrels introduced into the market here as vinegar; that this article is sold very cheap; and that it is likely to find a ready sale on account on its low price. When we think that oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid) can be bought at 5 cents a pound, and that a pound of said acid would render a barrel of fluid as acid as the strongest vinegar, the wonder will cease that it is sold cheap. This, therefore, is a fraud on commerce, and a dangerous substitute for vinegar."

PENSION AGENTS.

Secretary Schurz will recommend, at the next session of Congress, a reduction of the fees paid to Pension Agents.

SENATOR BLAINE

left here for Philadelphia, where he will attend the opening of the Exhibition.

THE BRITISH LEGATION.

Secretary-of-Legation Plunket will act as British Charge d'Affaires during the absence of Sir Edward Thornton.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

It is officially stated at the Treasury Department that the recently published charge against the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, of having misappropriated certain public property in 1873, was originally made in 1873 by an ex-officer of the mint named Cochran, who also presented a number of other charges against Supt. LaGrange of a similar character. The Hon. James Pollock, the now Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, was sent by the Department to San Francisco to investigate them, and he reported in October, 1873, that, after a full and exhaustive investigation of all the charges, there was nothing in the evidence produced which in any degree affected the personal character or official integrity of Supt. LaGrange. George M. Pinney, who now repeats the principal charge then investigated, was one of the witnesses examined by Pollock in the investigation. No formal investigation of the renewed charges has been ordered by the Department, but in the course of the regular business the proper inquiry will be made as to all such transactions connected with the disposition of old mint material, etc., as are referred to.

DECORATION-DAY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The departments will be closed on Decoration-Day.

MILITARY CHANGES.

The Sixteenth Infantry is transferred from the Department of the Gulf to the Department of Dakota. The removal of the troops leaves but two regiments in the Department of the Gulf, in Louisiana and Arkansas. In the Department of Texas there are two regiments of cavalry and three of infantry.

DIVIDEND.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 15 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank, Wichita, Kan., making dividends in all of 35 per cent.

UP THE COLORADO.

Sights and Scenes on the Way Between Yuma and Ehrenburg.

A Vast Field for Agriculture in the River Bottoms and Arizona Plains.

Something About the Famous Castle Dome Mining District—Capital Seeking Investment.

What the Southern Pacific Railroad Is Doing for That Region.

Ehrenburg and the Country Surrounding It.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

EHRENBURG, A. T., April 25.—Desiring to extend my observation over as large a part of this silver-girded Territory as possible, I took passage several days since on one of the light-draft boats of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Yuma for this place and the Upper Colorado. As I mentioned in a previous letter, with the completion of the railroad to Yuma begins a new era in the navigation of this proud stream,—proud because within its ample banks is contained all the water to be found for a hundred miles on either hand, except where a small tributary enters it occasionally from the Arizona side. And it contains water enough, could its course be changed as is proposed, to pretty much cover the great Colorado desert. It will be remembered that the utilization of this river by turning its course into the Colorado desert, which in many parts lays below the sea level, has been agitated in Congress. As to the feasibility of this plan engineers differ, which fact will excuse me from expressing an opinion thereon; but, as to its desirability, I am free to state that I doubt the wisdom of destroying the usefulness of a navigable stream for the purpose of covering with water a mighty waste of barren sand, especially as water may be taken from it, as it is, to render productive the vast river-bottom along its course, and the fertile plains of Arizona, without in the least injuring its value as a watercourse.

THE COLORADO

reminds me of the Missouri. It is similar in color to that turgid stream, made so by the wash of its banks, and it is similarly rebellious and jealous of restraint, so much so that its current at places is continually shifting its position. This is the only obstacle to its navigation, but with an old pilot like the one at the helm of the "Mohave," there is but little danger of grounding. While the water of the Colorado is anything but clear when taken from the river, it is nevertheless a great blessing to this parched region, coming as it does from the mountains pure, and cold, and sweet, and wholesome as the water of Lake Michigan; and after standing a few hours it becomes nearly or quite clear.

At the present time the river is at low water. It will begin to rise about the middle of May, and for about six weeks the neighboring bottoms will be submerged. As the water subsides the farmers begin their planting, with the assurance of a bountiful crop, for the Colorado, a la Nile, has watered and fertilized the soil, and no further irrigation is necessary. Grain, fruit, and other products grow very rapidly. Sugar-cane and the cotton plant seem especially adapted to these lands. Coffee has been raised, and it is believed that it can be grown with profit. But the products best adapted to the Colorado bottoms are those usually grown in the semi-tropics, and I cannot doubt that those lands on either side which now yield a luxurious growth of arrow wood and mesquit trees will eventually become very valuable, though it may now be had at the Government price of $1.25 per acre. The few Mexicans and Indians who cultivate small patches along the river's bank gain a good livelihood at little trouble or expense, which is sufficient to indicate the large profit that must follow a systematic and intelligent reclamation of this naturally very fertile soil.

The first landing we made after leaving Yuma was at

CASTLE DOME CITY,

which is a city only in name, though it may possibly possess a hundred inhabitants. And yet it is an important landing, for hence is shipped all the Castle Dome ore from the mining district of that name some twenty miles to the eastward. Every downward-bound boat is pretty sure to find here a consignment of ore for San Francisco, which, by means of the Southern Pacific, is laid down in San Francisco sixty-two hours from the time it is placed on the boat. It used to take three weeks and sometimes longer by the old route and old method. We brought some machinery for the Castle Dome mines, and several capitalists who were en route for the mines with a view to invest, all which indicates that this region is "looking up," and the heart of the long-waiting prospector is made glad. Old mining engineers who have had large experience in the Nevada and other silver mines tell me Castle Dome district shows the greatest mass of ore they ever saw. A great number of continuous fissure veins, passing from north to south, with an average dip of seventy-five feet, have been traced continuously two and three miles. The ore is argentiferous galena in a gang of fluorspar, not assaying as much per ton as the ore of some other mines in the Territory, but it is claimed that it exists in immense quantity. The mines of this region have been worked since 1863 to some extent, though it was not until about 1870 that they were sufficiently developed to determine their actual worth. For the past seven years a great deal of ore has been shipped to San Francisco, but the district, in common with the whole Territory, has suffered on account of its remoteness from a market, want of capital, and the high price of everything; but, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the mines have yielded largely. The ore sells for an average price of say $65 per ton in San Francisco. The mining is nearly all done by contract. For mining, cleaning, assorting, sacking, and putting on the wagon they pay $9 per ton. It costs $6 per ton to haul it to the river. Freight thence to San Francisco by water, $11. (This was the old rate; via the railroad it is less, but the exact charge I do not know.) Insurance, crushing, sampling, etc., cost about $2 more, making a total of $28 per ton, and leaving a net profit of $37 per ton. These figures I have from a gentleman who has been mining there since 1863. The most noted mines in the district now being worked are the Castle Dome, Arkansas, Caledonia, William Penn, Little Willie, Flora Temple, and Norma. Then there is the Hopkins, which has a shaft down 364 feet, but which is not being worked now, for want of machinery. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been taken from it, and a vast quantity of ore remains in sight. Until recently there was no machinery in the district. All ore has been raised to the surface by hand. But there is an indication of more prosperous times near by, for the district is now quite accessible to capital, and only a few hours removed from San Francisco. I hear a report of a combination of capital in the latter city for the purpose of erecting large smelting works at Castle Dome to purchase all the mines in the district, with sufficient capital to control the ores of the Globe and Pioneer Districts, which are not smelting ores, and smelt them there in connection with the Castle Dome ores. It is thought that it can be done as cheaply there as in San Francisco, thus giving an immense saving on freightage; and the Castle Dome ores are the only smelting ores in the Territory. I give the above statement as a rumor only. Besides the Hopkins, there are the South Dome, Gen. Lee, Crystal Spar, and others, which have been successfully worked, but are temporarily abandoned now for the same reason.

The Montezuma District, seven miles south of Castle Dome, also finds an outlet at Castle Dome City, or did, for its mines are not worked much now for the reasons mentioned above. Its ores yield silver, gold, and copper, assaying, say, $70 silver and $30 gold to the ton. The St. Charles, Charles Sumner, Ellen Gowen, Cortez, and Montezuma are the principal mines, but the deepest shaft is only about 60 feet. The veins are very large, two of them being over 12 feet wide. The mines promise to be very valuable when properly worked, and it is believed at a greater depth the gold will run out and the silver become richer.

Our next stopping place is

EUREKA,

a small settlement which owes its name and existence to the Eureka Mining District surrounding it. Some very rich prospects have been discovered in this region, and a number of mines located, but none of them have been worked as yet to any considerable depth.

RHODES' RANCH,

about thirty miles north of Eureka, is the landing for the Weaver Mining District, which, like the Eureka, shows rich indications, but lacks development. With capital and machinery, it will without doubt give as good report of itself as some of the districts more thoroughly worked, and these it seems likely to have at no distant day, for I have met with quite a number of gentlemen who, since the completion of the railroad to near Yuma, have availed themselves thereof to pay the Territory a visit with the intention of investing if the indications came up to their expectations, and I have not met one who does not say, since visiting the mines of this portion of the Territory, that the reports they received have been more than verified.

EHRENBURG

is 140 miles from Yuma. It is a village of about 600 inhabitants, built, after the fashion of Arizona towns, of adobe. It has no very noted mines in its immediate vicinity, though the La Paz district, containing a number of locations and partially developed mines, is only a few miles northeast. Ehrenburg's principal support is from the mines in the northwestern part of the Territory which have attained widespread notoriety, and are being worked systematically and energetically. It has a number of large stores, carrying general stocks, and several transportation companies which transfer freight brought here by rail and boat east and north into the interior of the Territory.

Since my arrival here several prospectors have brought in very rich specimens found in the mountains a few miles east, which are creating considerable excitement on account of their richness. Quite an exodus has taken place to the region, which, however, has not been given a name as yet, and a great number of "locations" have been made. Little flurries of excitement like this are constantly occurring all over the Territory, and while everybody receives the large stories of great discoveries with some grains of allowance, still everybody has proper regard for the venturesome prospector, for the tramping explorer of to-day may be the possessor of a bonanza to-morrow.

But it is not more mines that Arizona wants; it needs rather the money and muscle to develop those already proven to be immensely valuable. There is a vast amount of work to be done in Arizona within the next five years, and there are fortunes to be made. I wish I could make the hundreds of adventurous spirits who are hazarding their lives and capital in the Black Hills see, as I see it, that here in Arizona there is a much richer field for their employment in a kindly, genial climate where there are none of the dangers and privation to which they are constantly exposed in the Black Hills, where an industrious man ought to make a fortune in a few years either in mining, grazing, or agriculture. I confidently expect to see the Arizona of '78 the Nevada of '75, and in this I express the opinion of hundreds of mining operators on this coast.

YGLESIAS.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 9.—All of the horses which will take part in the approaching races here have arrived except Keene Richards', Reynolds', and Swigert's, which will be here to-morrow. The grounds at the course are already alive with spirited coursers, which give an air of excitement and grandeur all over the place. The let-up in the weather having given the management an opportunity to work the track and get it in order for exercise, to-day brought out most all the horses from their stables, and the breeze was humming with the speed as they went rushing around the course.

The hotels are beginning to fill up with visitors who have come to witness the exciting sport. The interest in the first day's races, which commence next Saturday, is waxing warm. For the Phœnix Hotel stakes a dash of one and one-eighth miles, to be run that day, the backers of Glenella, Harry Peyton, King Faro, McWhirter, Glentina, Classmate, and perhaps Bradamante, Opponent, Lisbon, and Early Light, will place heavy sums on their particular favorites. It is expected to prove one of the most severely tested and brilliant events of the season. The other two races for that day will make fine sport, too.

LONDON, May 9.—The Chester trades cup was won by Pageant.

BASE-BALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—The game between the Syracuse Stars and the Milwaukees this afternoon resulted 8 to 0 in favor of the Stars. Up to the eighth inning it was a good game, the score being 3 to 0, with four base hits each. In the eighth inning, the Stars made five safe hits, getting two earned runs, and three runs on a wild throw of Lawler. Errors—Stars, 7; Milwaukees, 12. Base-hits—Stars, 10; Milwaukees, 7.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—Indianapolis, 1; Louisville, 0.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, May 9.—The first of a series of international champion base-ball matches took place to-day between the Alleghenies of Pittsburg and Tecumsehs of London. The match was very exciting. Neither side scored until the sixth inning, when the Alleghenies got two of their men in on a wild pitch, and those were all the runs gained. The score stood: Alleghenies, 2; Tecumsehs, 0. The winners have already won three matches of the League's series.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10—1 a. m.—For the Upper Mississippi Valley and Upper Lake Region, nearly stationary or falling barometer, stationary temperature, northeast to southeast winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by increased cloudiness and at the upper stations by colder northerly winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, May 9.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.06	41	78	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.06	47	70	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.05	48	56	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.05	48	56	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.06	46	69	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.05	45	76	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 51; minimum, 42.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 9—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	30.08	46	N.W., gen.		Fair.
Buffalo	29.93	47	Calm.		Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.85	50	N., gentle.		Fair.
Cleveland	30.02	45	N. E., fresh.		Clear.
Davenport	30.07	54	E., fresh.		Clear.
Detroit	30.02	45	N. W., fresh.		Clear.
Duluth	30.16	43	N. E., fresh.		Clear.
Escanaba	30.15	40	N., fresh.		Clear.
Grand Haven	30.06	48	N. E., gentle.		Clear.
Port Huron	30.03	39	N., fresh.		Clear.
Keokuk	30.00	57	E., fresh.		Clear.
Leavenworth	29.92	61	S. E., fresh	.01	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.18	40	N. W., gen.		Clear.
Milwaukee	30.10	43	N., gentle.		Clear.
Omaha	29.89	60	S. E., fresh.		Cloudy.
Toledo	30.02	49	N. E., fresh.		Clear.
Yankton	29.91	61	S. E., fresh.		Cloudy.

THE BEST RECUPERANT

of failing energy, that to which the fagged-out man of business, the brain-fatigued author, the tired advocate, or the weary artisan can resort with the greatest certainty that it will revive his overwrought powers, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a most genial tonic cordial, as well as a benign remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, and urinary organs, and a means of eradicating and preventing intermittent and remittent fevers. It not only enriches the blood and creates a new fund of energy in the system, but it has the effect of expelling impurities from the life-current which beget disease. The injurious influence of abrupt transitions of temperature, of an unwholesome climate and injurious diet, are counteracted by it, and it promotes digestion, appetite, and sound repose. Give it a trial.

HELP OR WE PERISH.

That is what neglected teeth would say if they could remonstrate with their owners; and mark this, the teeth cannot perish or become black or yellow if the Sozodont is used daily.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Human Hair.—To give it strength and lustre, to improve its texture, to prevent its falling out and quicken its growth,—in short, to make it as intended, the crowning personal charm of both sexes,—this is the work *Burnett's Cocoaine* will accomplish, if faithfully used. There is a stimulating property in this preparation which greatly assists the growth of the fibres, at the same time rendering them smooth, silky, and elastic.

Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts; the very best; six for $6; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. 173 Madison street.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

Use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; it softens the gums, relieves wind colic, cures dysentery and diarrhea.

Jeffers' French Catarrh Cure is the best remedy known for catarrh, asthma, hay-fever. Trial free. Office, 70 State street.

FINANCIAL.

Letters of Credit for Travelers Abroad.

Kountze Brothers, Bankers, 12 Wall-st., New York, issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes on the Union Bank, London, available in the principal cities of Europe, and in all other parts of the world.

MEDICAL.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

"The benefit I derive from its daily use is to me invaluable."
HENRY WELLS, of Wells, Fargo & Co.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

"I now recommend it exclusively, and consider it superior to every other remedy before the public."
I. T. CAMPBELL, Boston.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

"I would willingly have given one hundred dollars for the relief obtained from the first dose."
R. M. YALE, Boston.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

"It has cured me after twelve years of uninterrupted suffering."
GEO. W. HOUGHTON, Waltham.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, General Agents. Sold by all druggists.

ELECTRICITY FOR THE MILLION. AN ELECTRIC BATTERY FOR 25 CENTS.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Is warranted, on the reputation of Dr. Collins, its inventor, an old physician, to be the best plaster in the world of medicine. The union of the two great medical agents, viz. Electricity and Medical Gums and Essences fully justifies the claim, and entitles this remedy to rank foremost among all curative compounds for all external Aches and Pains.

"Are Doing Wonders."

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—Collins' Voltaic Plasters are doing wonders. They work like magic, and those you sent last are all sold and more wanted. Please send me three dozen as soon as you get this. Money inclosed herewith. I want them to-morrow night, if possible. In haste. Yours,
T. F. PALMER, P. M.
No. Fayette, Me., May 1, 1876.

NOTE.—Mr. Palmer is the Postmaster of North Fayette, and having become convinced of the great value of these Plasters by actual use, he has obtained them upon favorable terms and is selling large quantities. A medicine that thus recommends itself cannot be too highly commended. One Plaster sells dozens.

Sold by all druggists for 25 cents. Sent on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted perfect, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

DR. GUINET'S NEURALGIA CURE.

Neuralgia is one of the most distressing diseases that afflict the Human Race, and one to which every one is more or less liable, the whole year round. Who has not at some time or other experienced that ACUTE PAIN in the face and other parts of the body produced by this disease? In presenting this valuable remedy to the public, the proprietors positively assert, that by one single EXTERNAL application the most distressing symptoms of this painful malady will immediately disappear, and the patient be relieved of all pain in from one to three minutes. Its effect is immediate, while the harmless nature of the ingredients of which it is composed renders it safe to use under any circumstances. A Certain Cure follows the application if used according to the directions. Price 50 cents.
AMET & CO., Proprietors, P. O. Box 379, Chicago, Ill.
For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, General Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISERS

Desiring to reach country readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using

Kellogg's Lists

separately or combined, or by State Sections. For low estimate apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 77 and 79 Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Field, Densmore & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Charles H. Field withdrawing from said firm. All debts due said firm are to be paid to George Field and E. W. Densmore, who are authorized to settle accounts and to sign the firm name in liquidation, and they are to assume and pay the firm debts.
(Signed) GEORGE FIELD, E. W. DENSMORE, CHARLES H. FIELD.
CHICAGO, April 5, 1877.

The undersigned, having this day formed a copartnership for the general commission business under the firm name of Field, Densmore & Co., will carry on said business and close up the business of the late firm of Field, Densmore & Co. at their old office.
(Signed) GEORGE FIELD, E. W. DENSMORE.
CHICAGO, April 5, 1877.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of McDERMID & OERTEL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm, and all demands against it, will be settled by J. J. McDermid.
J. J. McDERMID, F. D. OERTEL.
Chicago, May 9, 1877.

The Commission business will be continued by J. J. McDermid, L. Russ, and L. D. Russ, under the style of McDERMID, RUSS & CO., who solicit a continuance of the patronage of the late firm.
J. J. McDERMID, LEWIS RUSS, LEWIS D. RUSS.
Chicago, May 9, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KOUMISS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, that to-day throughout the country it stands alone as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality alone has it gained so high a reputation and position in the kitchens of the best Housekeepers in the country. Thousands of the very best families in the city and country testify to its superiority over all others, and that it will go farther and make better biscuit, rolls, cakes, puddings, muffins, etc., than any other kind. It is warranted absolutely pure. The ingredients that enter into its composition are all healthy and nutritious. Its great strength, superior quality, and perfect uniformity will manifest themselves to every intelligent Housekeeper who will give it a trial. It contains the exact strength of a pure powder.

A special advantage of the Royal Powder is that it will *keep any length of time in any climate*, and is not liable, like most other powders, to contract dampness and spoil by exposure to the atmosphere.

The ROYAL BAKING POWDER is for sale by the best Grocers everywhere.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Quiet Loan Market---The Clearings $3,100,000.

The Commutation of Life-Insurance Premiums.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active—A Weak Feeling at the Outset, but Generally a Firmer Closing.

Provisions Dull—Wheat in Good Shipping Demand—Trading in Other Grain Chiefly for Future.

FINANCIAL.

There were no new developments in the financial situation. The demand for loans is not pressing from any quarter. In fact, the only importunate borrowers are those whose paper the banks do not care to take. The Board of Trade is not making much paper at present, and the mercantile supply is also light. There is some borrowing by the country banks, but its amount is not large, and the surplus funds of the Chicago financial institutions are accumulating.

Rates of discount were 8 and 10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street rates were nominally the same, with business light.

New York exchange was quoted at 50@75c per $1,000 premium. Shipments of currency were made to New York.

The clearings were $3,100,000.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 106¼@107 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 93⅜@93½ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	487½	490
France	514⅜	511⅞
Belgium	514⅜	511⅞
Switzerland	513⅞	511⅞
Germany	95¼	96
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	27	27¼
Austria	....	47

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	113¾	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	110⅜	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	113⅜	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	115⅞	116
United States 10-40s	112⅜	112⅝
United States new 5s of '81	111	111⅜
United States currency 6s	124⅜	....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₽ ct. bonds	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ₽ ct. sewerage	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ₽ ct. water loan	*107	*108
Cook County 7 ₽ ct. bonds (long)	*107	*108
North Chicago 7 ₽ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*95	....
West Chicago park bonds	*97	....
City Railway, South Side	150	....
City Railway, West Side	172½	....
City Railway, North Side	127	....
Traders' Insurance Company	125	....
Chamber of Commerce	69	71
Exposition stock	30	35
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co. stock	....	140

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Gold opened at 106⅞, advanced to 107¼, and closed at 107. Carrying rates, 1@2. Loans were also made flat and at 1 for borrowing.

Silver at London unchanged. Here, silver bars, 120½ in greenbacks, 118½ in gold. Silver coin, ¾ discount.

Governments were active and strong.

Railroad bonds were strong. Northwestern consolidated gold coupons advanced to 91. St. Paul gold 7s rose to 94.

State securities were steady.

The stock market was dull, with the general list about steady, and coal shares weak and lower.

Transactions were 146,000 shares, of which 31,000 were Western Union, 22,000 Rock Island, 4,000 St. Paul, 41,000 Lake Shore, 5,600 New York Central, 4,000 Michigan Central, 26,000 Lackawanna, and 7,000 Delaware & Hudson.

It is understood suits are about to be commenced by American stockholders of the Emma Mine to recover $2,000,000 from Trenor W. Park.

Money market easy, 2@2½.

Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½.

Customs receipts, $344,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $254,000.

Clearings, $25,000,000.

Sterling steady; long, 487; short, 489½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	115	New 4½s	108¾
New	111	10-40s	112⅜
Coupons, '67	113⅝	Coupons	112⅝
Coupons, '68	115⅞	Currencies	125
New 5s	111⅜		

STOCKS.

Western Union	62⅝	C., C., C. & I.	28¾
Quicksilver	14¾	New Jersey Central	6
Quicksilver preferred	22¼	Rock Island	92¾
Pacific Mail	21¾	St. Paul	13
Mariposa	4	St. Paul preferred	47⅜
Mariposa preferred	4	Wabash	3
Adams Express	100⅛	Fort Wayne	89
Wells-Fargo	83½	Terre Haute	10
American Express	52	Terre Haute pfd	9
United States Express	42¾	C. & A.	88
New York Central	94⅛	C. & A. preferred	103
Erie	6⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	4½
Erie preferred	17½	D., L. & W.	48¾
Harlem	139½	A. & P. Telegraph	20
Harlem preferred	137	Missouri Pacific	1
Michigan Central	40⅜	Indiana Central	1
Panama	98¼	C., B. & Q.	101
Union Pacific	61⅞	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11
Lake Shore	52⅞	Central Pacific bonds	108⅞
Illinois Central	43¼	Union Pacific bonds	105⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburg	88	U. P. land-grant	103
Northwestern	20⅜	U. P. sinking-fund	98⅜
Northwestern pfd	45		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43½	Virginia, new	32
Tennessee, new	43½	Missouri	106¾
Virginia, old	32		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Board:

Alpha	6	Justice	1
Belcher	3⅜	Kentuck	4¾
Best & Belcher	10	Leopard	2⅝
Bullion	3⅞	Mexican	7
Con. Virginia	27	Northern Belle	14
California	28¼	Overman	7
Chollar	20	Ophir	8¾
Confidence	2⅝	Raymond & Ely	2¾
Caledonia	2⅞	Savage	2⅜
Crown Point	4⅜	Segregated Belcher	13
Exchequer	4⅜	Sierra Nevada	1¾
Gould & Curry	4¼	Union Consolidated	2¾
Hale & Norcross	1⅝	Yellow Jacket	4
Imperial	2	Eureka Consolidated	13¾
Julia Consolidated	1		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—Gold, 106⅞@106⅞. Sight exchange on New York, ⅜ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 500⅞.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 9.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 2⅝; below the Bank of England rate, ⅜.

Consols, money, and account, 93 11-16.

United States Bonds—'65s, 103¾; '67s, 108⅝; 10-40s, 108⅝; new 5s, 106¼.

New York Central, 90; Erie, 6⅞; preferred, 18; Illinois Central 54½.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £40,000. The Stock Exchange has discontinued quotations of American 1865 bonds.

Large amounts of Russian bonds are going from here to Holland, owing to the Sale of the United States bonds being withdrawn, and investment is made in Russian securities.

PARIS, May 9.—Rentes, 102f 52½c.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

THE COMMUTATION OF PREMIUMS AND ITS EFFECT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BOSTON, May 7.—In my last I gave five consecutive premiums naturally growing out of the Mortality Table at the ages of 35 and 70. For practical purposes, in life-insurance, these are always commuted either into a single premium, payable once for all at the start, or into a limited number of equal annual premiums payable for a part of the term, or into equal annual premiums payable during the whole term. The process of commutation is not taught in the schools, and the effect of it is either not understood or grossly misinterpreted by the life-insurance managers and their special journals.

Assuming the same unit of time for compounding interest as is assumed in measuring age in the table,—viz., a year,—our first step in commuting a series of premiums is to find the value, at the start, of a unit of money payable at the beginning of each and every year of the term, discounting at the assumed rate of interest and by the chance of its being paid; that is, of the party being alive to pay it. The first unit, being payable in advance, is an undiminished unit. The second unit, if payable certainly, would be diminished by being discounted a year (column A), but as it is only payable contingently, it must be further diminished by being multiplied by the decimal expressing the chance of the insured living a year (column B). So the third unit must be discounted for two years, and that present value must be reduced by multiplying by the chance of living two years. And so on for the third, fourth, and fifth. At 4 per cent, here are the factors for five payments:

AGE 35.

Year.	A. Pres. val. of a unit payable certain.		B. Chance of living to pay.		C. Pres. val. of a unit payable contingent.
First	1.				1.
Second	.961538	x	.99071	=	.95261
Third	.924556	x	.98132	=	.90728
Fourth	.888996	x	.97181	=	.86393
Fifth	.854804	x	.96218	=	.82248
Sum of five payments					4.54630

AGE 70.

Year.	A.		B.		C.
First	1.				1.
Second	.961538	x	.92507	=	.89010
Third	.924556	x	.84846	=	.80387
Fourth	.888996	x	.80352	=	.71436
Fifth	.854804	x	.73779	=	.63064
Sum of five payments					4.04897

Having thus found the value of a unit payable contingently at the beginning of each and every year of the term, it is plain if this value for any year is multiplied by the natural premium due in that year it will give the value at the start of that natural premium. Thus at 35 we shall have:

Year.	C. Value of contingent unit.		D. Nat. prems. per $1,000.		E. Pres. value of nat. premiums.
First	1.	x	$8.93	=	$8.93
Second	.95261	x	9.12	=	8.69
Third	.90728	x	9.31	=	8.45
Fourth	.86393	x	9.53	=	8.23
Fifth	.82248	x	9.74	=	8.01

Sum of present values or single premium of the term policy $42.31

If we were calculating the single premium of the five-year endowment insurance at the same age, we should only have to substitute for the last line above:

Fifth .... .82248 x $961.54 = $790.85

which would make the sum or single premium of that policy, $825.15. Having found thus the present value of all the natural premiums per $1,000 (sum of E), and having also the sum of the present values of all the units (sum of C), it is plain enough that, as this latter sum is to a unit, so is the single premium to the *commuted annual premium*, which has been the object of our anxious search. That is, by rule-of-three, as 4.5463:1::42.31:9.31, the commuted annual premium of the five-year term policy at age 35. And as 4.5463:1::825.15:181.50, the commuted annual premium of the five-year assessment policy at the same age. And at age 70, we have to go through an exactly similar process, thus:

Year.	C. Value of contingent unit.		D. Nat. prems. per $1,000.		E. Pres. value of nat. premiums.
First	1.	x	$62.44	=	$62.44
Second	.89010	x	67.46	=	60.05
Third	.80387	x	72.89	=	58.59
Fourth	.71436	x	78.73	=	56.24
Fifth	.63064	x	85.07	=	53.65

Sum of present values, or single premium of term policy $291.57

And substituting for the last line in the above calculation,

Fifth—.63064x961.54=606.38,

we shall have the sum of the present values of the natural premiums 844.30, which is the commuted single premium of the five-year endowment insurance at 70. And to get the commuted annual premiums for both policies at 70, we have the proportions:

4.048 : 1 : : 291.57 : 72.03 for term.
4.048 : 1 : : 844.30 : 208.09 for end.

These sums (column C) of the present values of the contingently-payable unit are called annuities on the life, and the shortest expression of the rule for commuting the series of natural premiums into equal annual premiums is, first, find the net single premium, and then divide it by the immediate annuity for the term.

We have thus found, by a process which I trust is not too difficult to be understood by any man who is resolved not to be imposed upon, the net commuted premiums for a term of five years:

Age.	Term insurance policy per $1,000.	Endowment insurance policy per $1,000.
35	$ 9.31	$181.50
70	72.03	208.09

These are the net premiums as they have always been calculated, and, with an addition for expenses and extraordinary death claims, they are the ones commonly charged for such policies.

We now come to consider the effect of paying these commuted premiums instead of the natural ones, and here we shall consider, and I hope dispel, some mystery.

At 35 the net natural premium to insure $1,000 for one year, column D, is $8.93; which means that that is the normal or tabular cost of carrying the largest risk the company can carry on $1,000 insured, to-wit: $990.71. But if, for any reason whatever, more is paid, less risk is carried, that is, the company does not insure so much in that year. What the company insures is proportionate to what it is exposed to lose by the occurrence of death. On the term policy what it is exposed to lose if the natural premium is paid is the $1,000 less the natural premium with a year's interest, or 1000—9.29—990.71. What it will lose on the same policy if the *commuted* premium of $9.31 is paid is 1000—9.68—990.32. Hence as 990.71:1000::990.32:999.62. Thus with the commuted premium the company does not insure so much the first year by 38 cents as with the natural premium, even on the term policy. But on the endowment insurance policy the difference of the insurance becomes far more important. For example, when $181.50 is paid in advance, instead of the $8.93, the company is exposed to lose by the death 1000—188.76—811.24, instead of 990.71. Hence, as 990.71:1000::811.24:818.85.

If the company really insures, in the first year, in this case, only $818.85, who insures the remaining $181.15? Who, but the policy-holder himself, by paying so much more than enough to insure $1,000? Here we see "self-insurance" crop out decidedly—not a bowlder, but a rock in place. A schoolboy will not fail to see that if the natural premium for $1,000 insured amounts to $9.29 at the end of the year the natural premium for $818.85 will amount to $7.61 at the end of the year. Hence, if the death occurs in the year, and the claim is settled at the end of it, the amount will be made up thus:

Policy-holders' stake for the year, with interest	$ 7.61
Company's stake or loss, made up by the stakes of policy-holder's that did not die	811.24
Self-insurance of the party	181.15
Total	$1,000.00

If the insured on this policy survives to pay his second premium, not a cent of his $181.15 can be used to pay expenses or claims on other policies. The new premium being added to it, and interest on the whole for one year at 4 per cent, the company is exposed to lose in the second year only $622.84. And since if the natural premium had been paid in this year for $1,000, it would have been exposed to lose $990.52, we have: As 990.52:1000::622.84:628.80. Therefore the self-insurance in the second year is 1000—628.80—371.20.

Calculating in this way, we shall find the effect of commuting the natural premiums to be a slight reduction of the company's risk, or insurance, in the early years of the term policy, and a very large reduction on all the years but the last of the endowment insurance, the last year being wholly self-insurance as it was with the natural premiums. Thus:

Year.	—Term policy.— Ins.	Self-ins.	—Endow't policy.— Ins.	Self-ins.
1	$999.62	$0.38	$818.85	$181.15
2	999.39	0.61	628.80	371.20
3	999.35	0.65	429.35	570.65
4	999.56	0.44	219.06	780.94
5	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00

It will be noticed that in the term policy the slight excess of the commuted term premium over the first two natural ones is held in reserve to supply the deficiency of the last two. This is the explanation commonly given by the managers and some actuaries of the function of the reserve in all cases. But it is true only in regard to term policies, a very insignificant part of the business, and still more of the reserves held. It is not at all true of endowment insurance policies. Even the longest of them, which is the ordinary *whole-life* policy, never requires any of the reserve to pay for the insurance done on the latest years, but only a part of the 4 per cent interest on it.

While the commutation has reduced the aggregate of insurance, $5,000, under the natural-term policy only by $2.08, it has reduced the aggregate of $4,000 under the endowment insurance policy by $1,903.04.

It is quite true that there is a different explanation, or rather *mystification*, of the endowment insurance policy, which represents it as consisting of two policies,—one positive and the other negative as to the life-contingency, and one telescoped into the other. But hereby hangs a very wonderful tale, which I must save for another letter, suggesting to the reader that he had better save this if he would understand that.

P. S.—In the eighth paragraph of my last letter, near the close, please read 8.93, instead of 8.33, in two places. ELIZUR WRIGHT.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, May 9:

CITY PROPERTY.

Chicago av, 70 8-10 ft w of Cass st, s f, 37 3-10x218 ft to Pearson st, dated March 2 (Francis B. Thormeyer to Henry C. Campbell)	$ 25,000
North May st, s w corner of West Erie st, e f, 25½x116 ft, dated May 3	3,510
Frank st, s e corner of Blue Island av, triangle of 51x61x34 ft, dated May 5	500
Larrabee st, s w corner of North av, e f, 38½x152 ft, with buildings, dated May 8	2,715
Stanton av, 211 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 20x100 ft, with building, dated May 1	5,100
West Twenty-first st, 275 ft w of Robey st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 9	600
Ogden av, s w cor of Western av, s f, 75x150 ft, dated May 5	2,000
Elston av, n w cor of Bradley st, e f, 27⅝x125 ft, dated May 3	1,350
Broadway av, near Twenty-eighth st, w f, 24x150 ft, dated May 9	2,500
Calumet av, 50 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 74 9-10x124 ft, and frame Twenty-fifth st, w corner of Calumet av, s f, 25½x50 ft, dated May 9	5,000
Oakley av, 354 ft s of Van Buren st, e f, 58½x124½ ft, dated May 8	3,320

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Blanchard av, 288 ft n of Forty-second st, w f, 48x128 ft, with 48x125 ft in same subdivision, dated May 5	$ 5,000
Tremont av, 200 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25x121 7-10 ft, dated May 7	300
Wood st, 705 10 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 24x124 ft, dated June 23, 1876	224
Same as the above, dated May 8	475

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1877.	1876.	Shipments. 1877.	1876.
Flour, brls	11,604	9,833	9,174	9,652
Wheat, bu	5,294	25,600	34,423	45,565
Corn, bu	168,905	74,820	24,833	199,783
Oats, bu	42,802	42,885	22,447	57,004
Rye, bu	918	....	2,950	....
Barley, bu	7,550	4,000	....	4,222
Grass seed, lbs	30,470	86,730	13,482	92,544
Flaxseed, lbs	21,000	50,970	....	119,127
B. corn, lbs	....	....	20,000	40,000
C. meats, lbs	29,820	199,900	491,984	271,910
Beef, brls	....	....	45	200
Pork, brls	....	....	325	131
Lard, lbs	83,500	4,070	132,140	148,185
Tallow, lbs	21,785	50,245	180	20,390
Butter, lbs	42,769	38,933	24,010	30,774
D. hogs, No	....	4	....	....
Live hogs, No	10,669	7,913	2,151	2,049
Cattle, No	2,960	3,121	2,118	1,768
Sheep, No	1,277	290	....	....
Hides, lbs	232,147	180,791	221,299	190,789
Highwines, brls	....	212	155	10
Wool, lbs	144,335	105,772	....	79,380
Potatoes, bu	4,250	200	....	....
Coal, tons	6,339	2,371	160	430
Hay, tons	33	80	22	....
Lumber, m	2,760	4,352	1,343	2,142
Shingles, m	610	4,720	801	845
Salt, brls	....	300	1,549	2,679
Poultry, lbs	....	4,270	....	....
Poultry, coops	....	27	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	372	2,106	201	1,204
Cheese, bxs	571	672	376	1,759
G. apples, brls	180	6	....	....
Beans, bu	790	234	95	27

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 4,952 bu wheat, 3,241 bu corn, 1,799 bu oats, 850 bu rye, 7,699 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 N. W. wheat, 1 car No. 2 spring, 3 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (9 wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 66 cars high-mixed, 8 cars new do, 14 cars new mixed, 143 cars No. 2 corn, 50 cars rejected do, 6 cars no grade (288 corn); 4 cars white oats, 7 cars No. 2 do, 16 cars rejected do (27 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 1 car No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do. Total, 332 cars, or 138,000 bu. Inspected out: 19,569 bu wheat, 90,104 bu corn, 25,090 bu oats, 12,405 bu rye, 31,713 bu barley.

It is reported that some shipments of lard are being made by the new route to the seaboard (lake and canal), and that the terms are a vast improvement upon the cut-throat rates demanded by certain railroads. There are, however, those who scoff at the movement, and ask how much lard will be worth after it has been exposed for twenty days to a hot sun, without ice to protect it. Perhaps the proverb which tempers the shorn wind to the lamb may furnish them with a sufficient answer, if not a satisfactory one.

The premium now paid for carrying corn in this market is large enough to indicate that the demand for the article is strictly speculative. Indeed, it was reported yesterday that there was not a single shipping order here (that was probably an exaggeration), though a little was done in the way of forwarding corn already held here. Shippers say that the market is 3@4c too high to permit them to operate; and a part of this difference is undoubtedly due to extensive undercutting of rates on the part of railroads which carry corn to the East from Southern and Central Illinois, giving a liberal supply to the seaboard at comparatively low figures.

A good demand for wheat to ship from this city continues, and we note that buyers are generally willing to pay June prices for cash lots. Stocks are rapidly diminishing here and elsewhere. Advices from Leith state that the granaries there are empty, and Hull is nearly bare, being also unable to obtain a supply of Baltic wheat without increasing prices. Car lots are in request in this market, and the outgo is steadily large in proportion to the miserably small receipts.

The proposition, before referred to in these columns, to have the inspection of barley hereafter conducted by one party, specially qualified to perform the work, meets with general approbation, and it is probable that an arrangement will be made so that the plan can be tried on the coming crop. An effort will be made to have the barley inspected into a few houses, conveniently located for the railroads and inspector, instead of being scattered all over the city. By so doing it is thought that one party could easily inspect the receipts of a day in the busiest season, and there would then be less chance for a wide difference in the quality of the same grade in the different houses. There is talk of establishing a new grade, to be known as extra No. 2, which will cover the grain between the No. 1 and the ordinary No. 2, as the inspection has run for the past two years. In other words, this new grade would include the fine malting barley, which is now classed as No. 2, and has sold at a premium of 5@15c per bu over regular, and by sample frequently at a still wider difference. It is believed that these changes in the inspection would go a long way towards correcting the abuses that have crept into the business, and aid in restoring to Chicago much of the trade of consumers, which she has lost owing to universal distrust of the local inspection.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday. All were weak early, but the principal cereals soon recovered strength, while provisions remained tame. The advices from other markets were not so favorable as heretofore, though a material decline in British consols indicated a widespread fear on the other side of the Atlantic that Western Europe is slowly drifting into a general war. The fine weather here was favorable to the coming crops, but our receipts were rather light all round, those of corn, even, being much less than the recent average. The shipments were rather small, as the buyers for export do not care to take hold extensively during the present uncertainty, except that British millers "want wheat for mixing."

Dry goods were quoted quiet, with values steady and unchanged. The demand for staple and fancy groceries was unabated, and the buoyant tone for some time past characterizing the market was again prevalent. Sugars alone were quotably higher (they advanced an ⅛c), though the market for coffees, rice, sirups, molasses, and teas displayed great strength. In the dried fruit market there were no new features. Most kinds were in liberal demand, and all descriptions were unqualifiedly firm. Fish were unchanged, lake descriptions ruling firm. There was a rather freer movement in butter, but no improvement in prices. Cheese was dull at 13@14c for good to choice new full cream. Prices of oils, paints, and colors were fully sustained, under a fair demand. Bagging was firm. Leather was in fair request, and the tendency of prices was upward, especially for coarse stock. Coal and wood were dull and unchanged.

The lumber market was fairly active yesterday at unchanged prices. The receipts at the docks were fair, and both country and city dealers took hold freely in the earlier part of the day. At the yards prices were irregular but not quotably lower. The demand for drugs and chemicals continues fair, and the market is firm, especially for quinine, opium, and nearly all products of the East. The wool, hay, and hide markets were unchanged. Seeds were quiet and little better than nominal, the late varieties sharing even in the general dullness. Potatoes were abundant and in moderate request, but quoted steadier by parties who expected a better outside demand. Poultry was unchanged.

Lake freights were dull and little better than nominal at 3c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Room was taken for 50,000 bu corn, 20,000 bu barley, 700 brls pork, and 500 tcs lard.

Rail freights were quoted steady at the recent advance, the following being the current rates: To New York, 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 45c on boxed meats. To Boston, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and 50c on provisions. To interior New England points, 35c on grain. Provisions to Baltimore 42c, and to Philadelphia 43c. To Montreal, 25c on grain and 35c on provisions. "Fourth class" rated 10c above grain.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs May 9, 1877: M. C. McDonald & Co., 2 cases of cigars; order J. G. Ogden, 200 sacks of salt; Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, 504 boxes of tin-plate; A. B. Meeker & Co., 7 cars of spiegel-iron; Lill & Bullen, 2,000 bu of barley. Amount collected, $2,656.28.

PROVISIONS.

HOG-PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet, and prices lower throughout, due mainly to a dearth of orders, speculative as well as consumptive, and a general disposition on the part of local operators to do nothing beyond making an occasional "scalp." At the inside prices of the day there was some little disposition manifested to cover outstanding contracts for future delivery, and this exerted a little strengthening influence, but after all there was but little stability to the market. The shipments are comparatively light, owing to the freights asked, while packing is progressing steadily, and our stocks of provisions are accumulating. Indeed, product of new manufacture is a serious competitor of winter-make, and outside the filling of "regular" contracts answers all purposes, especially as it can be purchased at a discount. Hogs continue to arrive in liberal numbers, and prices yesterday were lower, chiefly on account of the drop in provisions on Tuesday afternoon. We note that Liverpool was quoted 6d per cwt lower on lard and meats.

MESS PORK—Generally speaking, the market was dull, and while closing 10c per brl higher than the previous evening, sold 20c per brl "off" early in the day. The shipping demand was very meagre and the speculative inquiry was small, outside orders being exceedingly limited. Sales were reported of 250 brls cash at $14.90; 250 brls do (heavy) at $15.00; 22,000 brls seller June at $14.70@15.05; 7,250 brls seller July at $14.92½@15.20. Total, 29,750 brls. The market closed firm at $14.90@15.00 cash or seller May; $15.02½@15.05 seller June; and $15.17½@15.20 seller July.

Prime mess was quoted at $14.00@14.25, and extra prime do at $10.00@10.50.

LARD—This market opened weak at a decline of 2½c per 100 lbs, but later improved somewhat, and closed at an advance of 5c. There was but a limited business transacted, the demand being light both for present and future. It was reported that 750 tcs are to be shipped to New York via lake and rail. Sales were reported of 7,000 tcs seller June at $9.62½@9.70; 5,750 tcs seller July at $9.75@9.82½. Total, 12,750 tcs. The market closed steady at $9.60@9.65 cash or May, $9.70@9.72½ seller June, and $9.80@9.82½ seller July.

MEATS—Were dull and a shade lower, though there was not enough done to establish straight quotations. Offerings were not large, except at better prices than the few buying orders on the market admitted of paying, hence trade dragged from the opening until the close. The principal difficulty appears to be in securing what are deemed equitable freight rates, though lower figures were offered to Liverpool. Sales were reported of 250,000 lbs of short rib sides at $7.55 seller June, and $7.75 seller July. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	4¾	7¼	7¾	7½
Loose, part salted	5	7⅛	7½	7⅝
Boxed	5¼	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
June, loose	5⅜	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
July, loose	5⅜	7⅞	7⅞	8

Long and short clears quoted at 7⅝c cash or May, and 7⅞c seller June. Cumberlands quiet at 7⅝@7⅞c; long cut hams, 9@10c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9@10c. Green hams, 7⅝@8c.

Bacon quoted at 6¼@6½c for shoulders, 8¾@9c for short ribs, 9@9¼c for short clears, 10@11c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at [illegible].

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75 @11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $20.00@20.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was steady at 8¼@8½c for city, and 8@8¼c for country lots, the inside for No. 2. Sale was made of 600 brls prime selected city at 8¼c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FOUR—Was quiet, but nominally firm. The decline in wheat made buyers hold off early, but holders were not willing to abate anything in asking prices, the stocks being so small that there was scarcely any competition to sell. The trading was chiefly local. Sales were reported of 320 brls winters on private terms; 525 brls spring extras, chiefly at $8.50@9.00; and 700 brls spring superfines at $6.00@7.00. Total, 1,745 brls. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $10.00@11.00; medium do, $9.00@10.00; common do, $9.00@9.25; choice Minnesota spring, $9.50@10.00; medium do, $9.00@9.50; choice patents, $10.50@11.50; medium do, $9.50@10.00; common do, $9.00@9.50; choice family flour (spring), $8.50@9.00; medium do, $8.00@8.50; spring extras, $8.50@9.00; choice spring superfines, $6.00@6.50; medium do, $5.50@6.00. Rye flour, $6.25@6.50.

BRAN—Was active and irregular, but less weak on the whole, though some lots were forced for sale to save demurrage. Sales were 150 tons at $12.50@13.25 per ton on track, and $12.75@13.25 free on board cars.

FEED—Sale was made of 50 tons at $18.00 per ton free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were made of 10 tons at $16.00 per ton on track, and 10 tons at $18.00 free on board car.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons at $20.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was rather more active and very much unsettled, but averaged firmer. The market declined 4⅛c, advanced 3c, and closed 1¼c higher than the latest quotations of Tuesday. Liverpool was quoted dull, London "very dull," and cargoes very heavy, New York partially following suit; but there were rumors afterwards of a little firmer feeling towards the close. The market broke under the news, but the decline induced a good demand from shorts and others, under which the tone improved. There were a good many orders on the market for cash wheat, chiefly for car lots to supply mills at interior points; and some buyers were willingly paying about June prices in houses where they were satisfied there is no old wheat (of 1875) to be delivered out on receipts. The shipments were again large, in proportion to the volume of arrivals, and the longs pointed confidently to the decrease in stocks here, and at most other points in the United States and Europe, as an argument for strength. We note that a leading operator was busy bearing the market yesterday. Seller June operated at $1.63, and sold off to $1.62, advanced to $1.70, and declined to $1.66¾, closing at $1.67¾. Seller July was relatively more active at $1.63@1.68, closing at $1.66, the discount from June ranging from 1¼@2¼c. Seller the year sold at $1.25. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, ranged at $1.62@1.67, closing at $1.65¾. Cash sales were reported of 71,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.63@1.68; 400 bu No. 3 do at $1.57; 1,000 bu rejected at $1.27; 400 bu do (Central) at $1.22½; and 1,400 bu by sample at $1.30@1.73½. Total, 74,200 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and easier. Sales were 350 bu No. 2 at $1.80, 700 bu by sample at $1.70@1.85 on track; and 2,400 bu do at $1.68@1.84 free on board cars. Total, 3,450 bu.

CORN—Was active and irregular, following closely the lead of wheat in quotations, but without the demand for shipment noted in that market. Prices declined 1c early, and 2¼c, closing 1¼c higher than the previous evening. Beerbohm quoted a decline in British markets of 1s@1s 6d per quarter, and New York was ½c lower, but the later Liverpool reported "better." The receipts of the morning were smaller, but the reported shipments were relatively light, and the lower grades, including sample lots, ruled dull and easier in the absence of demand,—shipping orders being scarce, as above noted. The offerings of No. 2 and high mixed were freely taken to carry against futures, and receipts dated this week commanded ½c premium over those dated previously, as the first storage will make them regular for delivery on June contracts. The trading was chiefly for next month, a good many buying orders being brought out by the decline of the previous day, which enabled shorts to fill at a profit. Seller June opened at 53¼c, declined to 53c, and advanced to 55⅛c, closing at 55⅛c. Seller July was quiet at 2@2¼c above June. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, ranged (nominally) at 53¼@54⅛c, closing at 54c, and gilt-edged receipts closed at 54½c. Cash sales were reported of 97,200 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 53@54½c; 2,000 bu new high mixed at 53½@53c; 1,200 bu new mixed at 51c; 2,800 bu rejected at 50@50½c; 11,200 bu shelled, by sample, at 46@54c on track; and 10,400 bu do at 51½@58c free on board cars. Total, 124,800 bu.

OATS—Were quiet, opening dull and weak, and subsequently advancing, chiefly in sympathy with other markets, though there was a better demand from shorts, and closed easy, at an advance of 1¼c as compared with the closing prices of the preceding evening. The receipts were smaller. There was a small inquiry for shipment, but the bulk of the trading was in June, with some changing over from May, at a small difference. Seller June opened at 44½c, was soon offered at 43⅞c, then rose to 45c, closing with sellers at the outside. May or cash ranged from 44@44½c, closing at 44¼c. Rejected sold at 38c. Samples were fairly active. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 at 44¼@44½c; 3,000 bu rejected at 36@37c; 8,400 bu by sample at 39½@48c on track, and 9,600 bu at 42@50c free on board. Total, 27,600 bu.

RYE—Was dull and about 1c lower. The offerings were light. Cash sold at 88c and June at 90c. Several sales were made by sample. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 88c; 1,200 bu by sample at 90@92c on track. Total, 2,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and easy, the season being nearly over. A few sales of car-lots were reported generally at easier prices, otherwise the market was lifeless. No. 2 in Northwestern sold at 80c and No. 3 in A., D. & Co.'s at 46c, and was quoted at 42@43c in N. S. houses. Rejected sold at 40@41c. Seller the month was nominal at 70. Cash sales included 400 bu N. W. No. 2 at 80c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 43@46c; 2,400 bu rejected at 40@41c. Total, 4,400 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Corn—Sales 85,000 bu at 55¼@55⅛c for June.

Mess Pork—Sales 1,500 brs at $15.05 for June and $15.20 for July.

Lard—Sales 500 tcs at $9.70 for June and $9.80 for July.

LATEST.

Mess pork was fairly active, sales being reported of 8,250 brls at $14.95@15.05 for June and $15.15@15.20 for July.

Lard was easier, with sales of 1,000 tcs at $9.67½@9.70 for June and $9.80 for July.

Meats were steady, with sales of 20,000 lbs shoulders at $5.15, and 80,000 lbs short ribs at $7.77½ buyer June and $7.92½ buyer July.

Wheat was rather quiet and firmer. June sold at $1.67½@1.69, and closed at $1.68. May closed about $1.66.

Corn was fairly active and easier. June sold at 54⅞@55¾c, and closed at 54⅞@54¾c.

Oats were easier, at 44⅝c for June and 44½c for May.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet and easier, closing at $15.00 for June, and $15.12½@15.17½ for July. Sales: 250 brls at $15.00 seller June.

Lard was quiet and easier, closing at $9.67½@9.72½ for June, and $9.77½@9.80 for July, with sales of 250 tcs at $9.70 for June.

Short ribs were stronger, sales being reported of 80,000 lbs at $7.80 for June.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $2.10@2.20.

BROOM CORN—Was in fair request and steady. Green hurl, 5½@7c; medium hurl, red tipped, 4½@5c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red tipped, with do, 4@4½c; red do, 3@3½c; inside brush, 3@4c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 2½@3c; crooked do, 2@4c.

BUTTER—The market was moderately active at the recently modified prices, and displayed a somewhat steadier tone. Shippers and the local trade were buying at the annexed range of prices: Choice yellow, 21@25c; medium to good, 15@18c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—There was no noticeable change in the position of the bagging market. There was a fair movement at the annexed quotations: Stark A, 23½c; Montaup, 22c; Peerless, 22c; Ontario, 22c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18½c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—Trade remains without much animation. The receipts continue to increase, but the supply is still light: Good to new best full cream cheese is quoted at 13@14c, and skims at 8@11c.

COAL—Sales were effected at previous figures. The demand was small, as is usually the case at this season of the year. We quote: Lackawanna, egg, $7.50; do nut and range, $8.00; Blossburg, $7.00; cannel, $7.00; Briar Hill, $8.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $5.00@5.50; Illinois, $3.50@4.25; Gartsherrie, $5.00; Indiana block, $4.50@4.75.

EGGS—Were in good demand, and firm at 11c per doz, under small offerings.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in fair demand, and generally firm. Quinine is firmer, being in light stock in this country, and manufacturers say there is little reason to expect fresh supplies of bark before fall, notwithstanding the fact that the revolution in New Granada is at an end. Opium and morphia are firm at last week's advance. The stock in America is said to be fair, and is firmly held by speculators and dealers. Opium is higher in New York than here, owing to an active demand from shorts to fill contracts, and the drug could be sent there from this point and be made to yield a handsome profit to the shipper. Following are the quotations: Acid, citric, ₽, 85@90c; acid, tartaric, powdered, ₽, 25@55c; ammonia, carb, 22@25c; axle grease, dox, $1.00@1.25; borax, refined, ₽, 13@15c; blue vitriol, ₽, 10@12c; cream tartar, pure, ₽, 38@40c; cochineal, Hond., ₽, 90@95c; chloroform, ₽, 95c@$1.00; glycerine, bulk, ₽, 22@25c; gum arabic, picked, 50@60c; gum arabic, sorts, 25@35c; gum camphor, ₽, 38@40c; gum opium, ₽, $8.00@8.25; gum shellac, ₽, 30@45c; iodine, ₽, $4.75@5.00; morphia, sulph., oz, $3.00@4.25; oil, castor, $1.25@1.35 per gal; do, lemon, $4.00@4.25; potassa, chlor., ₽, 30@35c; do, potassium, iod., ₽, $3.75@4.00; quinine, sulph., oz, $4.50; red precipit., ₽, 90@95; root ipecac, powd, ₽, $2.10@2.20; root rhei, E. I., powd., ₽, $1.25@1.50; salts, Epsom, ₽, 2¼@5c; silver nitrate, cryst., oz, $1.00@1.05; soap, Castile, gen., ₽, 10@14c; sulphur, ₽, 4½@6c; sassafras bark, 10@12c; canary seed, 7@7½c ₽ ₽; hemp, do, 5½@6c ₽ ₽.

FISH—None of the features of the fish market were different from those heretofore noted. There was a fair demand from the local and country trade at the annexed range of prices: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.75; family whitefish, ½-brl, $2.00; trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 shore extra, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.75@1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.35@1.40; family kits, 95c@$1.00; bank codfish, $4.50@4.75; George's codfish, $5.00@5.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00; do, ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do, ½-brls, $3.50; smoked halibut, 10c; scaled herring, per box, 25c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Fair activity was apparent in this branch of trade, and the market was firm for nearly everything in the list. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 10@11c; Turkish prunes, old, 5½@6c; do, new, 9½@9¾c; raisins, layers, $1.80@1.85; loose Muscatel, $2.15@2.25; Valencia, 7½@7¾c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7¾c; citron, 20@21c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 13@14c; Michigan do, 6@6½c; Southern, 5@5½c; blackberries, 7½@8c; raspberries, 27@28c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12c; almonds, Terragona, 18@19c; French walnuts, 10½@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 14@15c; Brazils, 7½@8c; pecans, Texas, 8@8½c; do, Missouri, 5@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 6½@7½c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries were more plentiful and easier, but the receipts continue light. Other fruits were steady: Apples at retail, $2.00@3.00 per brl; Valencia oranges, $11.00@12.00 per case; oranges, $4.00@4.50 per box; lemons, $4.50@5.50 per box; bananas, $3.00@5.00 per bunch; pineapples, $3.00@3.50 per doz; strawberries, 30@35c.

GROCERIES—Sugars were very strong, advancing ⅛c all around. A decidedly firm market for coffee, rice, sirups, molasses, and soaps was also noted. Trade continues fairly active, and among jobbers there is a cheerful feeling. We now quote:

RICE—Carolina, 6½@7c; Louisiana, 6½@7½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26½c; choice to fancy Rio, 24½@25c; good to prime, 23@23¾c; common to fair, 21½@23¼c; roasting, 19½@21c; Singapore Java, 24@25c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13@13½c; crushed 13@13¼c; granulated standard, 12½@13c; powdered, 13@13¼c; A standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 12@12¼c; extra C, 11¾@11⅞c; C No. 1, 11½@11¾c; C No. 2, 11¼@11½c; choice brown, 10½@11c; fair to prime do, 10@10½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 60@65c; California honey drips, 55@58c; silver drips, 55@62c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@53c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 63@65c; do prime, 58@60c; common to good, 50@55c; Porto Rico molasses, 48@55c; common molasses, 42@45c; black strap, 38@37c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 50@53c; cassia, 25@28c; pepper, 18@18½c; nutmegs, $1.00@1.10; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5¾c; German mottled, 5¾@6c; Blue Lily, 6@6½c; White Lily, 5½@6c; White Rose, 5½c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5¼c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was quiet and unchanged. It was reported that there were orders on the market, but the limits were below sellers' ideas. Quotations: Timothy, $9.50@10.00; No. 2, $8.00@8.50; mixed, $7.00@7.50; upland prairie, $7.50; No. 1, $6.00; slough, $4.50.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 100 brls at $1.10 per gallon.

HIDES—Were in fair demand and firm under moderate receipts: City butchers' cows, 6@6¼c; steers, 7@7½c; green-cured light, 9@9½c, and heavy, 8½c; damaged, 7½c; part cured, 8½c; green salted kip, 9½c; green calf, 11½@12c; flint hides and prime dry kip and calf, 15@16c; dry-salted hides, 11c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

LEATHER—The market, though still displaying a lack of activity, shows steadily-increasing strength, and in sole, harness, and heavy upper leather the indications are favorable to an early advance. Stocks here, and, in fact, throughout the country, are unusually light, and, should the European war continue, an advance in all descriptions of coarse leather is almost certain:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$ 90@1.20	Line	$ 34@ 37
Calf, No. 2	70@ 80	Buffalo slaughter sole	28@ 33
Veals, No. 1	75@ 85		
Veals, No. 2	50@ 75	Chicago sole	28@ 33
Kip	20@ 30	"B. A."	29@ 30
Upper, No. 1	22@ 25	"B. A. G. D."	
Upper, No. 2	18@ 22	sole	23@ 28
Harness	30@ 35	Insole	22@ 27

OAK.

Calf	90@1.25	Harness	32@ 38
Kip	80@ 90	Sole	35@ 40
Upper	21@ 25		

FRENCH STOCK.

Calf	1.50@2.10	Kip	1.00@1.30

OILS—Prices underwent no quotable change. Fair activity in the demand for the leading oils was noted, and the tone of the general market was fairly firm. We again quote as follows: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 16c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 19c; snow white, 150 test, 21c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 21c; extra lard oil, 88c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 71c; boiled, 74c; whale, winter-bleached, 80c; sperm, $2.00; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do, extra, 85@90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; Straits, 55c; miners' oil, 60c; turpentine, 41c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 grav., 17c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 18c; gasoline, 87 deg., 23@24c; West Virginia oil, natural, 20 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 28c.

POULTRY—Was in fair request at $3.75@4.25 for chickens and 12@13c for turkeys.

POTATOES—Were in moderate demand and steadier. It was reported that a few shipping orders were received chiefly from Southern points, but the market was quiet. Early Rose were quoted at 92c@$1.00 and Peachblows at $1.05@1.10.

SEEDS—Were quiet all round, not enough being done to establish quotations. Timothy sold at $1.40@1.65, clover at $6.55@6.75, and flax at $1.65. Hungarian and millet were dull at 50@60.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady. The receipts by lake are fair. We quote: Fine salt, $1.30; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—In the tea market there was a well-sustained activity, and the tendency of prices was again in holders' favor. Quotations remain as before:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

IMPERIAL—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 28@30c; good do, 32@35c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 90c@$1.00.

JAPAN—Common, 28@30c; good common, 32@35c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 60@65c.

OOLONGS—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—The demand was moderate at $6.00@6.50 for beech, and at $7.00@7.50 for maple—delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were lower under larger receipts: Bermuda tomatoes, 50@60c per box; cucumbers, 60@80c per doz.; onion tops, $1.00 per bu; spinach, 60@80c per box; radishes, 25@35c per box; pie-plant, 2@3c per ₽; asparagus, $1.25@1.50 per doz; green peas, $2.00@2.25 per box.

WOOL—Was in moderate request and steady. Following are dealers' prices to manufacturers for assorted lots of old wool. Dealers pay 2@3c less for mixed lots from the hands of general receivers: Washed fleece, fine, 37½@38c; medium, 35@37c; do coarse, 30@33c; fleece, unwashed fine, heavy to light, 22@25c; do coarse and medium, 20@25c; tub-washed, prime to choice, 40@42c; do poor to good, 34@38c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,832	11,124	166
Tuesday	3,980	10,668	1,277
Wednesday	4,800	14,800	600
Total	10,612	36,592	2,043
Shipments—			
Monday	744	2,391	149
Tuesday	2,118	2,151	796
Total	2,862	4,542	945

CATTLE—There was but little life in the trade during the opening hours, and the sales effected early in the day were at scarcely as good prices as prevailed on Tuesday, but toward noon the demand greatly improved, and the market developed a much firmer tone, sales making at an advance over last week's closing prices of 10@15c per 100 lbs. The offerings were more than ordinarily uniform in quality, and most of the day's business was accomplished at $4.65@5.25. Scalawag natives and common Texans sold at $3.00@3.50; common to good butchers' stuff at $4.00@4.50; stockers at $3.60@4.65, and ordinary to extra shipping steers at $4.75@5.75. Sales at the latter figure were 18 head averaging 1,454 lbs, and 29 head averaging 1,488, both by Hall, Patterson & Co. The market closed strong, with nothing left over unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	Nominal
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	$5.30@5.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.65@4.85
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.75@3.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	2.50@5.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
29	1,488	$5.75	104	1,109	$4.90
18	1,454	5.75	18	1,190	4.85
18	1,630	5.60	18	1,190	4.80
51	1,350	5.52½	17	1,202	4.80
34	1,311	5.52½	17	1,125	4.80
16	1,407	5.40	18	1,088	4.75
16	1,276	5.30	21	1,040	4.75
36	1,318	5.30	25	973	4.70
17	1,326	5.30	19	983	4.65
16	1,310	5.30	18	1,228	4.65
32	1,313	5.30	33	1,088	4.65
97	1,270	5.30	20	949	4.60
14	1,375	5.25	19	879	4.57½
15	1,302	5.25	67	959	4.55
67	1,218	5.20	18 Texas	1,150	4.50
60	1,226	5.20	40 Texas	802	4.50
15	1,225	5.20	16	954	4.30
14	1,233	5.15	20	816	4.20
17	1,180	5.10	17 Texas	1,118	4.15
16	1,256	5.10	20 Texas	813	4.15
17	1,340	5.10	15 bulls	1,273	3.85
14	1,414	5.10	18	774	3.80
54	1,237	5.12½	20	609	3.75
33	1,183	5.05	14	687	3.60
17	1,040	5.00	10	1,031	3.50
15	1,268	5.00	59 Texas	779	3.40
12 oxen	1,709	5.00	16 stockers	740	3.60
16	1,170	5.00	30 bulls	1,323	3.70
16	1,188	5.00	12 calves	126	4.00
18	1,223	5.00	5 calves	152	4.60
16	1,319	5.10	18 calves	83	3.00
17	1,607	5.37½	19 calves	123	4.07
14	1,212	5.00	12	908	3.00

HOGS—Were dull and lower—a result of an increase in the receipts of some 4,000 head, and of reports from on 'Change of a decline in provisions. Packers were, to all intents and purposes, out of the market, and the demand from shippers was less than usual; hence, trading was sluggish. Sales show a reduction from Tuesday's quotations of 10c in light and 10@15c in heavy grades, the former closing at $5.20@5.30, and the latter at $5.25@5.65. The subjoined sales reflect the market:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
48	295	$5.65	43	198	$5.35	26	196	$5.30
41	293	5.65	34	209	5.35	21	112	5.30
36	289	5.65	67	223	5.35	57	218	5.30
67	255	5.65	59	228	5.35	31	168	5.30
50	275	5.60	114	210	5.35	46	180	5.25
28	190	5.25	27	249	5.35	58	189	5.25
41	181	5.25	41	320	5.35	26	196	5.25
67	170	5.25	61	276	5.35	33	231	5.25
83	178	5.25	25	222	5.35	54	188	5.25
28	198	5.25	30	286	5.35	56	198	5.25
34	170	5.25	54	238	5.35	37	227	5.25
52	280	5.45	54	190	5.35	51	184	5.25
25	254	5.40	38	219	5.35	30	196	5.25
33	285	5.40	19	238	5.35	117	198	5.25
55	280	5.40	39	211	5.35	22	172	5.25
46	250	5.40	55	211	5.30	52	192	5.25
42	250	5.40	43	188	5.30	52	230	5.25
51	288	5.40	24	189	5.30	56	218	5.25
21	270	5.40	23	249	5.30	48	187	5.10
57	232	5.40	71	162	5.30	55	237	5.25
167	248	5.40	31	276	5.30	84	169	5.10
20	230	5.40	85	224	5.30	54	189	5.15
111	240	5.35	38	297	5.30	20	143	5.05
40	304	5.37½	65	299	5.30	27	141	4.65

SHEEP—Were firm at $4.00@5.50 for poor to choice qualities. Scalawags sold as low as $3.00@3.50.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
202	78	$4.00	122	74	$4.30	28	83	$5.50
227	91	5.75	74	127	5.25	25	49	3.00
95	87	4.50						

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 9.—BEEVES—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 2,700, against 4,000 same time last week; quality medium to good generally; demand better than for some days past; market ruled firm; advance fully ¼c; no very common cattle shown; extreme range for lots 9¼@11¾c; a few fancy steers, 11⅞@12c; fat bulls, $4.00@5.25 per 100 as live weight. Slaughterers for the English trade took nearly 700 fat steers at 10¼@11¼c; 9 car-loads go to London alive.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,580, making 6,300 for two days, against 8,400 same time last week; market steady and firm at former figures; sales ordinary to prime clipped, 5@6¼c; poor to good unshorn, 5½@7¼c; Kentucky, Virginia, Delaware and New Jersey lambs, 9@12½c, with quick sale.

SWINE—Receipts, 5,700, making 8,400 for two days, against 8,500 same time last week; a couple of carloads of fair Ohio corn-fed, $5.88 per 100 lbs; market closed firm.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 306; total for the week, 5,848; fair demand from local trade; Eastern dealers holding off; prices generally unchanged; some sales rather higher; sales of 30 cars butchers' and medium grade shipping at $4.75@5.65½; stockers, $4.25@4.75; 15 cars unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,200; total for the week, 5,900; market active and higher; quotations up ¼c on the opening quotations of the week; sales of 9 cars; clipped, $5.75@6.12½; all offerings disposed of; supply hardly equal to the demand; yards bare of stock.

HOGS—Receipts 1,480; total for the week, 11,600; fair demand; all offerings disposed of at yesterday's prices; sales of 9 cars Yorkers at $5.40@5.50; selected stagers, $5.70; heavy, $5.55@5.65; selected, $5.90.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., May 9.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 221 head, or 8 cars through and 5 cars of yard stock; total for two days, 740 head, or 21 cars through and 28 cars yards; supply light, yet apparently up to the demand; very few buyers on hand; local and butchers doing all the business, with the price ups best, $5.70; medium to good, $5.50; common to fair, $5.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,430 head; total for two days, 2,795; Yorkers, $5.40@5.60; Philadelphias, $5.70@5.85.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 3,200 head; total for two days, 10,700; selling, clipped, $4.50@5.6½.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—CATTLE—Fairly active; prices ¼c higher; very best, $5.75@6.25; first quality, $5.25@5.75; medium or good fair quality, $4.75@5.25; ordinary thin steers, oxen, and cows, $4.00@4.25; most sales, $5.00@5.75. Receipts, 1,164; sales, 1,150.

HOGS—Quiet; prices a shade easier; common, $6.75@7.50; best, 7.75@7.87½. Receipts, 5,943.

SHEEP—Fairly active and steady; common, $3.50@4.00; fair to good, $4.00@5.00; extra, $5.25@5.75. Receipts, 5,413. Lambs, $2.00@4.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—HOGS—A shade lower; shipping, $4.90@5.15; bacon, $5.00@5.15; butchers' to fancy, $5.20@5.40.

CATTLE—Firm; active on liberal receipts; demand chiefly for light shipping steers at $5.00@5.35; butchers' do, $3.25@4.87½; cows and heifers, $3.50@4.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—HOGS—Dull and lower; common, $4.45@5.00; fair to good light, $5.05@5.20; do packing, $5.10@5.35; butchers' quality, $5.40@5.50; receipts, 2,963; shipments, 1,042.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was again fairly active and steady. The offerings were smaller, but numbered not far from 20 cargoes, half of which were sold before night. Both city and country dealers were buying. Manistee and Ludington joists and scantling sold at $7.00, and inferior grades were quoted 25@50c lower. Common inch brought $8.00@9.00, and fair Muskegon inch lumber has sold at $10.37½@10.50. The offerings of good lumber are still light. Shingles were quoted at $2.00@2.20, and lath at $1.20@1.25.

According to the latest advices from Menominee, the situation of the log crop is unchanged. No rain has fallen, and the rivers are represented to be falling, if anything. Dealers think, however, they will get two-thirds of the crop, and will not give up all hopes until June passes without the usual freshet.

The yard trade continues fair. Common green joists and scantling are selling at $8.50@9.00, and the general market is weak under the large and increasing supply. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$ 43.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	38.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
First and second clear dressed siding	18.00
First common dressed siding	14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	21.50
Box boards, A, 13 to 18 inch	32.00
Box boards, B, 13 to 18 inch	25.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	28.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@22.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	15.00@16.00
Common stock boards, 12 inch	11.00@12.00
Fencing, 12 to 16 feet	10.00@10.50
Common boards, 12 to 20 feet	10.00@10.50
Common green	9.00@9.50
Dimension stuff, 10 to 18 feet	9.50@10.00
Dimension stuff, 20 to 24 feet	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.50@1.60
A shingles, choice	2.30@2.40
Pickets, square	9.00@10.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change in Chicago from Beerbohm:

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 72s; Western, 66s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 36s; short ribs, 38s; long clear, 38s; short clear, 41s; shoulders, 29s; hams, 20 ₽ average, 43s. Lard, 48s. Prime mess beef, 92s; India mess, 96s; extra India mess, 115s. Cheese, 72s. Tallow, 43s.

LONDON, May 9.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull; California club, 13s 6d@13s 9d; California white, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 27s. MARK LANE—Wheat very dull. Cargoes off coast—Wheat very heavy; California, 67s. Corn—Fair average American mixed, 29s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very heavy. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 29s. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week: Flour, 115,000@120,000 brls; wheat, 215,000@220,000 qrs; corn, 115,000@120,000 qrs. Weather in England fine.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 33s; No. 2, 30s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 13s; spring, No. 1, 14s; No. 2, 12s 8d; white, No. 1, 13s 6d; No. 2, 13s 2d; club, No. 1, 13s 10d; No. 2, 13s 6d. Corn, 27s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 66s 6d. Lard, 48s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—1:15 p. m.—Pork, 66s. Lard, 48s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—5:30 p. m.—CORN—No. 1, 27s 6d; No. 2, 27s. Lard, 48s.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—Latest.—COTTON—Market dull; 5⅞@6 1-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,500.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 13s 2d@13s 6d; do club, 13s 6d@13s 10d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 12s 3d@14s; do winter, none in market. Flour—Western canal, 30@33s. Corn—Western mixed, 27s@27s 6d. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 40s 6d@41s.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 60@75s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 66s. Prime mess beef, 95s. Lard—American, 48s. Cheese—Fine American, 72s. Bacon—Long clear, 39s 6d; short clear, 41s.

TALLOW—43s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 9s; refined, 12s 9d.

LINSEED OIL—32s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 5s 9d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—28s.

LONDON, May 9.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—28s@28s 3d.

An auction of a large quantity of fine wool opened today at a decline of about 10 per cent.

ANTWERP, May 8.—PETROLEUM—32¾f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull and lower to sell; shippers holding off; city millers only bought enough to fill urgent flour contracts; 10,000 bu ungraded spring, $1.75@1.80; No. 2 Milwaukee nominal; $1.95@1.96; winter wheat quiet and nominal. Rye—Export demand subsided, and market very dull and nominal; $1.00@1.03 for Western; $1.05@1.10 for State. Corn—Market unsettled, dull, and ½@1c lower; afterwards more active, recovering from the decline, and closing fairly active at a light advance; sales on spot 71,000 bu unmerchantable at 65@66c; steamer mixed, 63½@70c; steamer white, 70½@72c; No. 2, 70c; 10,000 bu steamer mixed, seller May, 68c; 15,000 bu do, seller first half May, 68⅞@69c; 100,000 bu No. 2, seller June, 68@68½c; 5,000 bu steamer mixed, seller June, 67⅛c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Berth-room quiet and more or less easy and lower; charters quiet and about steady; engagements to Liverpool by steam, 500 boxes bacon at 40s.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market heavy and lower; slow trade in cash lots, less doing on speculative account; sales, 188 brls new mess on spot at $15.75@16.50; thin mess, $14.75; 500 brls new mess June, $15.65@15.70; 3,000 brls July, $15.80@15.90; second call, May, $15.60 bid; $15.73 asked; June, $15.65 bid; $15.70 asked; July, $15.80 bid; $15.90 asked. Cut Meats—Demand slow; prices without material change. Middles—Market heavy and dull; Western long clear, 8@8-16c. Lard—Market heavy and lower; business slow; sales 191 tcs new prime steam on spot, $9.95@10.00; 151 tcs off grade, $9.50@9.87½; contract grade quoted $10.05; 500 tcs May, $10.05; 2,500 tcs June, $10.02½@10.07½, closing at $10.02½; 5,500 tcs July, $10.12½@10.22½, closing at $10.12½c.

SUGAR—Raw very firm but quiet. Quotations: Cuba refining, inferior to common, 9@9¼c; fair, 9¾@10c; good, 10¼@10½c; prime, 10¼@10⅜c; grocery, fair to choice, 10¼@10½c.

TALLOW—Market unsettled and lower; sales, 196,000 lbs prime at 8¾@8⅞c.

WHISKY—Market dull; held at $1.12¼, with $1.10 bid.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 9.—COTTON—Market dull; 10¾@11c; futures closed firm; May, 10.91@10.92c; June, 10.98@10.99c; July, 11.08@11.09c; August, 11.19@11.19c; September, 11.16@11.17c; October, 11.03@11.05c; November, 10.93@10.94c; December, 10.94@10.98c; January, 11.13@11.14c; February, 11.20@11.24c.

FLOUR—Dull and lower; unsettled; receipts, 6,000 brls; No. 2, $6.00@6.75; super State and Western, $7.70@7.90; common to good extra, $7.95@8.15; good to choice, $8.20@8.30; white wheat extra, $8.35@8.45; fancy, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $8.00@10.00; St. Louis, $8.00@11.00; Minnesota patent process, $9.50@12.25. Rye flour quiet and heavy; $6.00@6.50.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; Western, $3.45@3.65.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; buyers' favor; nothing done; shippers out; very limited city milling demand; receipts, 5,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.75@1.80; No. 2 Milwaukee spring nominally $1.95@1.96; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.90@1.92; nothing doing in winter. Rye dull and nominal; Western, $1.00@1.03. Barley scarce and firm. Malt in good demand; four-rowed State, $1.00. Corn unsettled, opening lower; closing firm, with the decline recovered; receipts, 31,000 bu; ungraded Western mixed, 64c; unmerchantable mixed, 66c; steam mixed, 69½@70c; do white, 70½@71c. Oats—Receipts, 63,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 44@67c; white do, 54½@70c.

HAY—Firm; shipping, 70@75c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, 17@21c in gold; jobbing, 17@22c in gold. Sugar quiet and strong; fair to good refining, 9¾@10¼c; prime, 10¼@10⅜c; refined, firm. Molasses—Demand fair and market firm. Rice quiet but firm.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; crude, 8¼c; refined, 14¼c.

TALLOW—Market easier; unsettled; 8¾@8⅞c.

STRAINED RESIN—Quiet; $1.90@1.95.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm; 34@35c.

EGGS—Heavy; irregular; Western, 12@13c.

LEATHER—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 24@26¼c; California do, 23@25c; common, 23@25c.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; new mess, $15.75@16.00; June, $15.65@15.70. Beef quiet; long clear middles, 8¼@8 3-16c. Lard—Market dull; prime steam, $9.95@10.00; June, $10.05@10.12½.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 14c.

CHEESE—Firm; 7@14½c.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.10@1.12½c.

METALS—Copper—Manufactured unchanged; ingot lake quiet but steady; 19⅞@19½c. Iron—Scotch pig quiet but firm; 25½@28½c; American dull and heavy; 17@19c; Russian sheeting, 10½@11c in gold. Nails unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—FLOUR—Steady, with a good demand; superfine, $6.75@7.00; XX, $7.75@8.00; XXX, $8.50@10.25; high grades, $10.50@11.00.

GRAIN—Corn steady, with fair demand; white, 63c; yellow, 64c. Oats—Demand good and tending upward; St. Louis, 52; Galena, 53@55c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull, weak, and lower; held at $3.50.

HAY—Market dull; ordinary, $14.00@15.00; prime, $16.00@17.00; choice, $19.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak, and lower; $16.50. Lard quiet but steady; tierce, 10½@10¾c; keg, 10¾@11½c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, 5¼@6c. Bacon—Market dull; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 9¼@9¾c. Hams—Sugar cured in good demand; 10¾@12c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.09.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Dull and unchanged; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 17½@21c. Sugar—Good demand at full prices; common to good common, 8¼@9c; fair to fully fair, 9¾@9¼c; prime to choice, 9⅞@10c; centrifugal, 10c; yellow clarified, 10½@11c. Molasses scarce and firm; common, 40c; fair, 45c; prime to choice, 50@55c. Rice scarce and firm; 5@7c.

BRAN—Quiet; $1.15.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

FLOUR—Medium and high grades, which are chiefly wanted, held very firmly; generally above buyers' views; business small; XX fall, $7.30@8.00; XXX fall, $8.50@8.25; family and fancy, $9.50@10.50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 red fall, $2.17@$2.17½ cash; $2.15 bid May; No. 3 do, $2.07 cash; offered later at $2.05. Corn higher for cash; options unsettled; generally lower; No. 2 mixed, 52½@53c cash; 51@53c June; 53@53¾c July, closing firmer at outside prices. Oats stronger; No. 2, 44½c cash; 45c bid June. Rye dull; lower to sell; 83@85c bid. Barley, no sales.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork inactive but lower; $15.37½@15.50 cash; $15.40 June. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats dull; clear ribs, 7¾c asked cash or May; no bid; 7⅛c bid June; clear sides, 8c cash. Bacon dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none; hogs, 6,000 head; cattle, 2,300 head.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—FLOUR—Steady; Wisconsin family, $8.75@8.87½; Minnesota family, $9.75@10.00; Pennsylvania family, $10.00@10.50; high grades, $11.00@12.00.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active; Western red, $2.05; amber, $2.25; white, $2.25@2.35. Rye $1.10. Corn inactive; yellow, 70c; mixed 70c. Oats firm; mixed, 48@51c; white, 53@55c.

SEEDS—Clover, 14@15c; timothy, $1.85@1.90.

PROVISIONS—Steady; Mess pork, $16.50@17.00. Beef hams, 22@23c; smoked hams, 11¼@12c; pickled hams, 9¾@10½c.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady; Western extra, new, 22@24c; old, 16@18c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.12@1.13.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—FLOUR—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, steady, and unchanged. Corn—Western weak and lower; closed quiet, steady, and unchanged; Western mixed, spot, 68½c for May, June and July 68c; steamer, 65c. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, 52@53c; do mixed, 49@51c. Rye nominally, $1.05@1.10.

HAY—Steady and firm.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Easier; not quotably lower.

COFFEE—Strong, quiet, and unchanged.

WHISKY—Held at $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,550 brls; wheat, 5,400 bu; corn, 68,000 bu; oats, 4,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None to-day.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 9.—COTTON—Dull and lower; 10¼c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; red, $1.80@2.10. Corn quiet; 56@58c. Oats steady; good demand; 50@55c. Rye inactive; 98c@$1.00. Barley quiet but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $15.50. Lard dull and nominal; steam, $9.75; kettle, $10.25@10.75. Bulk meats dull and lower to sell; 5¼c; 7¾c; 8c. Bacon in active and lower; 6¼c; 9c.

WHISKY—Active but lower; $1.06.

BUTTER—Easier; prime to choice Western Reserve, 18@20c; Central Ohio, 16@18c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady and firm; 66@71c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 9.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan, $2.02 asked; No. 2 do, $1.95; amber Michigan, spot, $2.08; June, $2.10; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.95; No. 1 red winter, $2.18; No. 2 do, spot, $2.04; No. 3 red, $1.92. Corn steady; high mixed, spot, 60c; No. 2 spot, 58c; June, 59c; May, 59c; rejected, 55c; damaged, 48c; bid at the close; damaged, 45½c. Oats dull; Michigan, 51c asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 5,500 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; opened advanced ½@¾c; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.84; No. 2, $1.76¼; June, $1.78¾; July, $1.78¼; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.60. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2, 53@54c. Oats easier; lower; No. 2, 43@43½c. Rye easier; No. 1, 90c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 80c; No. 3 do, 40c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal; wheat to Buffalo, 4c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—COTTON—Fair demand; 10½@10¾c.

FLOUR—Market dull; extra, $7.00@7.50; family, $7.75@8.00; A No. 1, $8.50@9.00.

GRAIN—Corn steady, with a fair demand; white, 52c; mixed, 47c. Rye nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $15.75. Bulk meats—Market dull; 5¼; 7¼; 8½c. Bacon quiet; 6½c; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 9¼c; hams, sugar-cured steady; 11¼@11¾c. Lard quiet; $11.25.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.08.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 9.—WOOL—Steady demand for desirable; no change in prices; fleece scarce; combing delaine scarce and nominal; pulled in fair demand.

FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 74@77c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 55@59c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 57@58c; rejected, 49@52c.

HAY—Market dull; Eastern and Northern baled grass, choice, and fancy, $19.00@20.00; medium, $16.00@17.00; ordinary, $14.00@15.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and quiet; sales of 2,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee club at $2.00; 2 cars white Michigan at $2.20. Corn quiet; sales of 4,000 bu by sample at 59c; 4,000 bu do in lots at 59c. Oats held at 55c for Western. Rye—Sales of 1,200 bu Western at 98c. Barley inactive.

CANAL-FREIGHTS—Same.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—FLOUR—Fancy, $10.25; family, $8.50@9.50; extras, $7.10@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn quiet; dull; high-mixed, 55c; mixed, 54c.

PROVISIONS—Clear rib, 7¾c; clear, 8¼c; shoulders, 5¼c; hams, 9½@10c. Lard unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; 10¾c; sales 700 bales; receipts, 220; shipments, 1,250; stock, 36,000.

Others unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $2.22; extra white Michigan, $2.30@2.35. Corn—Western mixed, easier; 69@70c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 9.—COTTON—In fair demand; sales, 1,450; quotations unchanged; receipts net, 649; gross, 683; exports to New York, 1,000; stock, 177,595.

MOBILE, May 9.—COTTON—Nominal; middling, 10¾c; net receipts, 186 bales.

GALVESTON, May 9.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10⅜c; net receipts, 18 bales; gross receipts, 25; sales, 160; to Great Britain, 2,511.

CHARLESTON, May 9.—COTTON—Dull; lower; middling, 10⅝c; net receipts, 335 bales; sales, 400; coastwise, 82.

SAVANNAH, May 9.—COTTON—Dull and easy; middling, 10 7-16c; net receipts, 118 bales; sales, 150.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Heavy woolen goods continue in fair demand by clothiers; cotton goods quiet in first hands; some grades Atlantic brown sheeting reduced ¼c; prints quiet and steady; staple ginghams in fair demand and firm; dress goods, shawls, and hosiery sluggish.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—PETROLEUM—Market quiet and steady; standard white, 110 test, 12¾c.

PITTSBURG, May 9.—PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; crude, $2.32½ at Parker's; refined, 14¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

THE INDIANS.

Affairs at Cantonment Reno and Vicinity.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CANTONMENT RENO, May 1.—The latest intelligence indicates that expeditions will be sent into the field this summer, notwithstanding the general inclination of hostile Indians to come into the Agencies. Forage sufficient for 1,000 horses during a month has been ordered to be stored at this post. In consequence, we try to resign ourselves to at least three months more of banishment from the world, for in this place one is as completely in exile as was ever an English convict transported to Botany Bay or Van Dieman's Land, as a penalty for infamous crimes,—isolated from the world, at a distance of 200 miles from a railroad, and eighty from even a telegraph, entirely precluded from the amenities of social life. An individual born 100 years ago lived a more exciting, refined, and intelligent life than the sojourner at an outpost of the American army.

From present appearances, however, it is not at all likely that this region will long be left to its present solitude. Only forty miles distant are the Big-Horn Mountains, the "Land of Promise" to the Northwestern miner and trapper. For many years pioneers have cast a longing eye to that locality. Stories of great masses of gold existing in that favored region have been related around Western camp-fires ever since the first white man ventured into this country. Now that recent events have opened the country, the authenticity of these reports and legends will be tested. It is said that a large number of people are waiting for the season to open, when they will proceed to prospect the Big-Horn Valley. It is likely the amount of gold in these mountains will more than equal any yield the Black Hills can produce, the latter being the outcropping of the former.

Should parties venture into this country at present, many lives would be lost, as bands of Indians are now frequently met, and even those on the way from the hostile camp to the Agency, intending to surrender, have no objection to wind up their military career by killing a white man the day before they accede to the conditions of peace.

A few days ago, a man came to this camp almost exhausted. He said that a companion and himself were attacked by Indians at a distance of five days' travel from here. His comrade was killed, their stock driven away, and he was hardly able to escape with life, at the sacrifice of his property.

A party recently returning to Fort Fetterman from this cantonment report that a number of Indians were observed on the way, but not in large bands, nor did they manifest any hostile intentions.

The occasional depredations committed by the Indians are probably the last efforts of the hostile bands, and their perpetration more the result of accident than design. Many small parties are on their way to Red Cloud, at which post they propose, on their arrival, to surrender. Miners very imprudently set out for the mountains in an almost defenseless condition, in numbers of three or even two men. Of course, in the event of a meeting with any of the numerous parties of Indians liable to be out at this particular time, all of their stock is taken, and, in many cases, their lives pay the penalty of their rashness.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 9.—A *Journal* special from Springfield, Dak., says a council was held to-day by the 500 Ponca Indians at their Agency, near Springfield, and their purpose of resisting the Government was abandoned. They finally concluded to go to the new reservation in the Indian Territory peaceably.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 9.—The election of a member to represent this city in the Dominion Parliament took place to-day. Mr. Currier, Opposition, who resigned his seat for having violated the Independence of Parliament act, was re-elected by a large majority. In the County of Lincoln, Mr. Norris, Ministerialist, who was compelled to resign for the same reason, was also re-elected to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, May 9.—There are over 100 vessels in port to-day against no arrivals the same date last year.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 9.—The steamer Gellert, which conveyed the French Canadian pilgrims to Rome from this city, reached Cherbourg the 24th of April, after a most perilous passage. The pilgrims left Paris for Rome the 1st of May.

THE PEN AND PLOW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 9.—The editor of the *National Democrat*, of this place, W. T. Dowdall, had an altercation to-day with a farmer named Sam Potts, in which the former charged upon the latter with missiles of various sorts. Potts took refuge in a neighboring building and fortified himself with brick-bats, stones, etc. Parties interfered and prevented bloodshed.

THE COU[RTS].

Judge Moore Refuses t[he Injunction in] the Bank Tax [Cases].

Corporate Banks Must [Pay Taxes as] the Agents of the S[tockholders].

Suit to Foreclose a Mortg[age on the Cale]donian Park P[roperty].

Judgments, Confes[sions, Bank]ruptcies, New [Suits], Etc.

Judge Moore yesterday [denied the] motion for injunction in the c[ase of the First Na]tional Bank, the Fifth Natio[nal Bank, the] National Bank, the Merchants['] Commercial National Bank, a[nd the Union] National Bank, against Mark [Kimball, Col]lector, and L. C. Huck, Coun[ty Treasurer, to re]strain the collection of a certa[in] tax on the capital stock of thos[e banks. The orig]inal valuation was raised by [the Board] after notice to the banks but [not to the] stockholders, and it was clai[med that] the banks was not sufficient [notice of in]creased assessment, as the ban[ks were not in] a sense trustees of the stockho[lders, and notice] should have been given to th[e stockholders indi]vidually.

The Judge said the Consti[tution] provided for raising revenues [by a] valuation of the property to b[e taxed, and the power] was extended to persons or co[rporations] using franchises, and it was [provided that] taxation should be uniform. [This was] to be carried out by men, erro[rs would] occur, according to the differe[nt] values. That, however, did [not warrant] imposing the tax was wanting [in] uniformity. Stockholders in [a Na]tional Bank were to be asses[sed on] their shares of stock therein [in the place where] such bank was located, w[hether the] holders resided there or n[ot. The] stockholders was to be kept [in mind. They] were not to be taxed at a gr[eater rate than] other moneyed capital, and, [as other] property, were to be assessed [at their] value. The tax, when assess[ed, was to] be a lien on the respective sha[res, and banks were] to retain any dividends declare[d until] for the year had been paid, a[nd] under such provision of the law w[as] such tax. In case of non-pa[yment] the shares on which it was levi[ed].

There could be no question [that the pro]visions of the law were in har[mony with the Con]stitution. Valuation and u[niformity were] regarded as provided by the C[onstitution. The] tax imposed by that law [if] it must be because th[e law had not been] complied with. As the [Assessor was] man, he might fail in th[e discharge of his] duty, and hence the County [Board and the] Board of Equalization, could [correct] what had not been done corre[ctly, and to the ques]tion of any person finding hi[mself aggrieved,] who might complain that the [assessment] was assessed too low. But n[o action was] acted on until the person wh[o] complained of had been notifie[d and given an op]portunity to be heard, if he w[ished, by the] county. But there was one[section of the] statute to be considered. It [provided that] "No error or informality in [any of the] acts of any officers connected w[ith the assessing,] levying, or collecting of the ta[x shall affect the] substantial justice of the tax i[tself, or shall in] any manner affect the tax [or the collection] thereof." That provision was [not intended] of a section, but it had th[e effect as if it] stood alone in a separate sectio[n, and had no] connection. The provisions of [the law must be] read substantially that any o[ne who com]plained that another was assessed too l[ow, com]plaint should not be acted on [unless the person] assessed or his agent should b[e notified. The] complaint if a resident of the [county, or any error] or informality in the proceedi[ngs or any act] connected with the taxes, the [assessment or] collecting of the taxes, not affe[cting the substantial] justice of the tax itself, should [not in any] manner affect the tax.

The complainants, stockhol[ders of the] banks, were all residents of th[e county, and it was] made substantially the same [that the] assessments on their stock had [been in]creased. The complaints wh[ich] filed were signed by parties wh[o were not] aggrieved, and not on such [complaint were the as]sessments were raised, and [were raised more] than one-third the fair ca[sh value] of the respective stocks. It w[as claimed that] notice to the banks of this incr[ease of valua]tion was not notice to the stock[holders, and] notice was a jurisdictional matt[er, and that no] notice was required to residents [of the county. The] result would be to work a hards[hip, as the] said the law would not act a[s it] assessment on the stockholder[s of the] banks and the return to the co[unty, and it was a] matter that conferred jurisdic[tion on] the officers and those having [the power under] the amendment of July, 1873, [any error] or informality should not viti[ate the tax, and] the collection of a tax for wan[t of notice] would not be enjoined. It cou[ld not be claimed] that the various officers must g[ive notice to] one specially concerned befo[re they acted in] relation to the assessment of [the property, and a pro]vision in regard to info[rmality was] introduced into the 191st secti[on of the] Revenue law, had produced a [change in the pro]ceedings to recover judgment [for taxes,] and had overruled, or at least [modified,] all the previous decisions of [the courts in the] questions thus arising.

The complainants, as denyin[g that the action of] the County Board, must take [the position that the] cases by overcoming the presu[mption that the] tribunal in the exercise of i[ts powers acted] to whatever authority had bee[n given it.] But it was undoubtedly true th[at the Con]stitutional to pass a law provi[ding for taxation] without notice. Every man [was] taxed yearly on all he owned, [and had] some notice of what was doin[g.] That view was proved to b[e the view] of the Revenue law pr[oviding for an] of increase of assessment wa[s without notice to] resident stockholders. But, ev[en if notice were] to be necessary, there was a [sufficient notice,] much notice was demanded. [The] fact of the increased valuati[on was given] to one of the complainants, or [notice to one would] be sufficient. Knowledge w[as] notice. Moreover, some of [the complainants ap]peared before the County Boar[d through the] banks and made objections. [The notice] need not be as exact as in a la[wsuit, and the] agent was only good so long a[s he was in the em]ploy of his principal. A ba[nk which] manage its affairs for the best [interest of all in]terested in it. It was an ar[gument that,] though it acted through officer[s and agents,] but those of the stockholde[rs, the] bank owned the property, but [was managed] by the stockholders, took care [of the interests of the] holders measured their valu[e by] the amount of the p[roperty,] kept the list of s[tockholders,] the information required to th[e Assessor, and] him to make his return, retai[ning the dividends un]til the tax was paid, and the [stockholders] were liable in case of non-pa[yment, and] therefore, by the statute, wa[s the agent of] the stockholders for some purp[oses of] the taxation of the shares, and [it was held by] the Supreme Court to be a g[ood agent of the] stockholders, and even a full [agent, and had] much greater than that of a[ny other agent] such possessed of the lawful c[ustody of property] and interests of its custuis que [trust. It was] seen that the stockholder had [an interest in] the property and franchises o[f the bank. The] certificate of stock was not a [title to property,] but merely a muniment of tit[le, showing that] the owners of the bank; its pro[perty and affairs] were managed and controlle[d by the directors elect]ed by the stockholders; it was [the] duty was peculiarly to manage [its business so as to] make the shares of stock valua[ble and] yield a dividend, and to guard [against anything] that might diminish the amoun[t. The] conclusion was inevitable tha[t the bank was] the agent of the stockholders [and notice to the] bank was sufficient.

The next question was as to [whether the com]plaints were sufficient. The [Revenue] statute were very general the [complaint must be] plain, but no directions were [given whether] it should be oral or in writing, [or what] it should contain. But the d[uty of the] holders in a particular bank we[re] other persons could be mista[ken as to the facts, there] could be no question as to [that.] It was the shares of [stock that were] described as assessed too l[ow, and this could] be easily understood. But all [the shareholders] had been assessed to each respe[ctive bank. The] complaint, therefore, and noti[ce were good, and the] shares of stock belonging to ea[ch of the] shareholders had been valued [in accordance with the] and complaint, under the statu[te, was] be sufficient.

The only remaining questi[on was whether any] wrong or injustice had been d[one, or any wrong had been] done to any of the complainant[s. If the law] had expressly provided that n[o] ity, etc., should vitiate the ass[essment, a court] of equity had uniformly re[fused to interfere] unless property not subject t[o taxation had been] assessed, or where the [tax was unau]thorized by law, or where the [property had been] assessed at too high a rate. [It was not claimed,] had it been claimed that any o[f these things] had been done, or that the p[roperty was assessed] more than one-third the f[air cash] value. The propriety of a[ssessing property] below its actual cash value w[as not ques]tioned, if not designated as [fraudulent, as it] was uniform throughout the St[ate, which was] constitutional. In no case had [it been shown that] the property was made to bear [more than its share] of taxation; none of the com[plainants had been] debarred of any substantial rig[ht. The tax on the] property was just; the law in [question was] constitutional, substantial ju[stice had been done,] and the injunctions asked woul[d therefore] be denied.

The Judge then made an orde[r requiring the defendants] to plead or answer in ten days, [and the counsel for the defen]ders retired to await the call o[f the case.]

ITEMS.

To-morrow will be the last d[ay of the] May term of the Circuit Court.

THE COURTS.

Judge Moore Refuses the Injunction in the Bank Tax Cases.

Corporate Banks Must Be Regarded as the Agents of the Stockholders.

Suit to Foreclose a Mortgage on the Caledonian Park Property.

Judgments, Confessions, Bankruptcies, New Suits, Etc.

Judge Moore yesterday morning decided the motion for injunction in the case of the First National Bank, the Fifth National Bank, the Union National Bank, the Merchants' National Bank, the Commercial National Bank, and the Northwestern National Bank, against Mark Kimball, Town Collector, and L. C. Huck, County Treasurer, to restrain the collection of a certain proportion of the tax on the capital stock of those banks. The original valuation was raised by the County Board after notice to the banks but not to the individual stockholders, and it was claimed that the notice to the banks was not sufficient to authorize the increased assessment, as the banks were not in such a sense trustees of the stockholders, but that notice should have been given to the stockholders individually.

The Judge said the Constitution of the State provided for raising revenues by or according to valuation of the property to be taxed. That rule was extended to persons or corporations owning or using franchises, and it was also demanded that taxation should be uniform. But, as the laws were to be carried out by men, errors in judgment would occur, according to the different views men take of values. That, however, did not show that the law imposing the tax was wanting in the principle of uniformity. Stockholders in every State or National Bank were to be assessed on the value of their shares of stock therein, in the place where such bank was located, whether such stockholders resided there or not. A list of the stockholders was to be kept by each bank; they were not to be taxed at a greater rate than any other moneyed capital, and, like other personal property, were to be assessed at their fair cash value. The tax, when assessed, was declared to be a lien on the respective shares. Each bank was to retain any dividends declared until after the tax for the year had been paid, and any officer violating such provision of the law was made liable for such tax. In case of non-payment of any tax, the shares on which it was levied could be sold.

There could be no question but that those provisions of the law were in harmony with the Constitution. Valuation and uniformity were both regarded as provided by the Constitution. If the tax imposed by that law operated unjustly, it must be because the law was not complied with. As the Assessor was a man, he might fail in the discharge of his duty, and hence the County Board, acting as a Board of Equalization, could review and correct what had not been done correctly, on the application of any person finding himself aggrieved, or who might complain that the property of another was assessed too low. But no complaint could be acted on until the person whose assessment was complained of had been notified and given an opportunity to be heard, if he was a resident of the county. But there was one other provision of the statute to be considered. It was provided that "No error or informality in the proceedings of any of the officers connected with the assessment, levying, or collecting of the taxes, not affecting the substantial justice of the tax itself, shall vitiate or in any manner affect the tax or the assessment thereof." That provision was found in the middle of a section, but it had the same force as if it stood alone in a separate section, or in any other connection. The provisions of the law then would read substantially that any one might complain that another was assessed too low, but such complaint should not be acted on until the person so assessed or his agent should be notified of such complaint if a resident of the county, and no error or informality in the proceedings of any of the officers connected with the assessment, levying, or collecting of the taxes, not affecting the substantial justice of the tax itself, should vitiate or in any manner affect the tax or the assessment thereof.

The complainants, stockholders of the above banks, were all residents of the county, and they made substantially the same averments that the assessments on their stock had been illegally increased. The complaints which were originally filed were signed by parties who claimed to be aggrieved, and on such complaints the assessments were raised, but not to more than one-third the fair cash market value of the respective stocks. It was claimed that the notice to the banks of this increase in the valuation was not notice to the stockholders, and that the notice was a jurisdictional matter; also that if only notice was required to residents of Cook County, the result would be to work a hardship to non-residents and the law would not act uniformly. But the assessment on the stockholders, as furnished by the banks and the return to the county officers, was the matter that conferred jurisdiction, or set in motion the officers and those having jurisdiction. Since the amendment of July, 1873, providing that error or informality should not vitiate the assessment, the collection of a tax for mere error or informality would not be enjoined. It could not be necessary that the various officers must give notice to every one specially concerned before they could act in relation to the assessment of taxes. The provision in regard to informality or error, introduced into the 191st section of the present Revenue law, had produced a radical change in proceedings to recover judgment for delinquent taxes, and had overruled, or at least modified, most if not all the previous decisions of the Supreme Court on the questions thus arising.

The complainants, as denying the jurisdiction of the County Board, must make out their respective cases by overcoming the presumption that a lawful tribunal in the exercise of its duties confined itself to whatever authority had been conferred upon it. But it was undoubtedly true that it would be constitutional to pass a law providing for assessment without notice. Every man knew he must be taxed yearly on all he owned, and he should take some notice of what was done in the premises. That view was proved to be true by Sec. 97, of the Revenue law providing that notice of increase of assessment was duly requisite on resident stockholders. But, even supposing notice to be necessary, there was a question as to how much notice was demanded. If knowledge of the fact of the increased valuation was brought home to one of the complainants, or his agent, that would be sufficient. Knowledge was often more than notice. Moreover, some of the complainants appeared before the County Board on behalf of their banks and made objections. The requisite notice need not be so exact as in a lawsuit. Service on an agent was only good so long as he was in the employ of his principal. A bank was directed to manage its affairs for the best interest of those interested in it. It was an artificial person, and, though it acted through officers, it had no interests but those of the stockholders to conserve. The bank owned the property, but the officers, elected by the stockholders, took care of it, and the stockholders measured their value of the stock by the amount of the property. The bank kept the list of stockholders, gave the information required to the Assessor to enable him to make his return, retained the dividend until the tax was paid, and the officers of the bank were liable in case of non-payment. The bank, therefore, by the statute, was clearly the agent of the stockholders for some purposes connected with the taxation of the shares, and it had been held by the Supreme Court to be a quasi Trustee of the stockholders, and even a full Trustee with power much greater than that of a mere agent, and as such possessed of the lawful control of the rights and interests of its cestuis que trust. It was thus seen that the stockholder had a title to a share in the property and franchises of the bank, for his certificate of stock was not a negotiable security, but merely a muniment of title that he was one of the owners of the bank; its property and franchises were managed and controlled by officers selected by the stockholders; it was managed by the stockholders; it was their Trustee. Its duty was peculiarly to manage everything so as to make the shares of stock valuable; to make them yield a dividend, and to guard against everything that might diminish the amount of dividends. The conclusion was inevitable that the bank must be the agent of the stockholders, and notice to the bank was sufficient.

The next question was as to whether the complaints were sufficient. The requirements of the statute were very general that a citizen might complain, but no directions were given as to whether it should be oral or in writing, or what averments it should contain. But the description of shareholders in a particular bank was so definite that no other persons could be mistaken for them. There could be no question as to who were meant. It was the shares of stock which were described as assessed too low and that could be easily understood. But all those shares of stock had been assessed to each respective owner, and the complaint, therefore, and notice, meant that the shares of stock belonging to each of the respective shareholders had been valued too low. The notice and complaint, under the statute, must be held to be sufficient.

The only remaining question, then, was what wrong or injustice had been or was about to be done to any of the complainants. The Legislature had expressly provided that no error or informality, etc., should vitiate the assessment, and courts of equity had uniformly refused to interfere, unless property not subject to taxation had been assessed, or where the tax was unauthorized by law, or where the property had been assessed at too high a rate. In none of the bills had it been claimed that any substantial injustice had been done, or that the present valuation was more than one-third the actual cash market value. The propriety of assessing any property below its actual cash value might well be questioned, if not designated as pernicious; but if it was uniform throughout the State it was not unconstitutional. In no case had it been shown that the property was made to bear more than its share of taxation; none of the complainants had been deprived of any substantial right; the tax on the property was just; the law imposing the taxes was constitutional, substantial justice had been done, and the injunctions asked would therefore have to be denied.

The Judge then made an order on the defendants to plead or answer in ten days, and the bank officers retired to await the call of the Tax Collector.

ITEMS.

To-morrow will be the last day of service to the May term of the Circuit Court.

Judge Williams yesterday dismissed 100 suits out of 250. His call to-day extends from 750 to 1,000.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Wilder Bush, of Massachusetts, filed a bill yesterday against Henry S. Monroe, Mattie Monroe, W. H. Bush, Surrance & Preston, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for $5,000 on the N. 50 feet of the N. ½ of the N. ½ of the W. ¼ of Block 18 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. ½ of Sec. 27, 39, 14.

C. M. Henderson & Co. sued W. A. Phelps for $1,000.

The People's Railway Company began a suit for $2,500 against the Joliet Street-Railroad and Car-Manufacturing Company.

L. B. Raymond et al. began a suit for $5,000 damages against Bradley Hawley.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

A hearing on the composition of Jacob K. Van Duzer will be held May 17.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of Samuel L. Bailey.

The final dividend meeting in the case of Nelson Bros. & Barhydt was postponed to May 29 at 2 p. m.

An Assignee will be chosen at 10 o'clock this morning for the estate of the Chicago Marble-Manufacturing Company.

The final dividend meeting in the case of Aaron M. Searles is set for 2 o'clock p. m.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Andrew Brown, Thomas, Alexander, William, and James Brown, and Isabella Day filed a bill against the Chicago Caledonian Club, Hugh Campbell, John Campbell, Robert Clark, and about thirty-five others, to foreclose a mortgage for $10,209.39 on the E. ½ of the S. E. fractional ¼ of Sec. 30, 41, 13, containing 60¼ acres, more or less, being the Caledonian Park property in the Township of Niles.

Henry C. Morey filed a distress-warrant against Jennie E. Smith to recover $217.50 back rent of No. 22 Aberdeen street.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Fowler & Seelers began a suit for $1,500 against the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company.

Agnes M. Hinckley, for the use of Agnes M. Phelps, brought suit to recover $1,500 of L. L. Reid and Francis Canfield.

Frederick Kragel, for the use of Joseph Sakup, sued Lewis A. Brown for $1,500.

Frank H. Starkweather filed a distress warrant against Alfred J. Hanchett and Jesse R. Lyons to recover $432.44 for back rent of No. 45 Market street.

Edwin S. Osgood began a suit for $2,000 against Harvey J. Rice.

Scholastica Rothe, administratrix of the estate of Charles Rothe, deceased, commenced an action in trespass against Joseph Rosenstock and Henry Rosenstock to recover $5,000 damages.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Daniel Cavanaugh was tried for assaulting an officer, and the jury was hanging at adjournment.

Albert Powers and Barney Gallagher were on trial for burglary.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Foreclosure case against the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and general business.

JUDGE GARY—33 to 72, inclusive. No. 40, Gillies vs. Carney, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—406 to 417, 419, 425, 427, 429, 430, 431, 439, and 441, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—14, 15, 16. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—594, 598, 599, 601 to 609, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—648, 650, 653 to 681, inclusive, except 661, 668, 670, 677, and 680. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General call of common-law calendar, beginning at No. 751, 9 to 10 a. m. Then the Walker cases.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Union Trust Company Bank vs. Gordon G. and Edwin G. Clark, $97.

JUDGE GARY—Potter Palmer vs. Dennis Ward, $722.78.—Archibald Winne vs. Henry Witte, $192.08.—Seth Gage vs. Mrs. A. Jacoby, $424.53.—Nathaniel Banks, of Beaver Dam, vs. Samuel J. Walker, $10,229.78.—Studebaker Bros.' Manufacturing Company vs. Charles A. Hale, $466.87.—Edward P. Yale vs. Daniel F. Hayes, $799.20.—Hosea Crane vs. Hamilton B. and George M. Bogue, $4,007.11.—George Brauckmann vs. Ernst Heno, $348.08.—A. C. Campbell vs. David Andrews, $1,724.09.—Gilsen Rectifying Company vs. Thomas Wall, $218.—C. J. Nelson vs. Olof Lethin, $421.31.—Oren Smith et al. vs. Daniel T. Elston, $215.50.—Henry M. Stokes vs. George K. Clark, $220.25.—Frank E. Spooner vs. John S. Mallers, $730.82.—Rodey & Kerwin vs. Thomas Fitzgerald, $216.02.—Lucius A. Childs vs. Michael Lowe, $373.—James B. Smith vs. Henry J. Dietrich, $153.77.—J. P. Culver et al. vs. F. W. H. Rogers, $410.01.—Juliette F. Duty vs. Willis M. Hitt, $288.75.—J. A. Adsit vs. Charles C. Merrick, $808.60.—August Swarts vs. Obadiah Jackson, $555.56.—Everett National Bank of Boston vs. Cook County Land Company, $10,073.88.—Sarah W. Watrus vs. Same, $3,615.64.—Rufus S. King vs. Walter S. Babcock, $1,610.—National Mutual Exchange & Investment Company vs. Benjamin V. Page and William Sprague, $4,002.07.—William R. Page vs. Benjamin V. Page, $1,060.75.—William C. Smith vs. Nathan N. and A. Mabel Fitch, $385.44.—Timothy Donoghue vs. John B. Sullivan, $138.22.—Ludwig Wolf vs. Jeremiah Scanlon, $316.68.—E. W. Blatchford & Co. vs. Same, $410.84.—Sidney Perkins vs. Merritt H. Weed, $508.84.—Henry Schroeder vs. Ernest Kutschow, $378.60.—George Watson vs. Abner Taylor, $3,998.—M. H. Bailes vs. Thomas L. Kempster, $178.18.—Herman Schwabb vs. Jasper D. Ward, $4,158.—Emanuel Hartman et al. vs. Walter Towers, $235.—Field, Leiter & Co. vs. George Sterling, $221.86.—Gilman et al. vs. Charles E. Anderson, $228.50.—W. E. Yates vs. T. Irving Walker, $542.40.—Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Andrew J. Galloway, $34,898.05.—E. V. Preston vs. Henry C. McNeill, $1,032.—James Allen et al. vs. Bernard A. Baum, $100 and satisfied.—Franklin Gilman vs. Andrew J. Bell, $456.90.—William H. Schimpferman vs. James G. and Harry W. Brown, $1,000.—John H. Allen vs. Daniel T. Nelson, $566.—International Bank vs. August Limberg, $1,112.59.—Same vs. Henry H. Walker, $1,000.

JUDGE JAMESON—Edward W. Chamberlain vs. Francis and Samuel S. Crocker, $1,132.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—H. Coons vs. Josiah H. Hall; verdict, $125, and motion for new trial.—Ann McKee vs. G. P. Randall, $639.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Richard T. Race vs. Charles E. Cook, $440.—Same vs. Edward E. Swiney, $440.—Anna Lythson vs. George E. White, $629.40.—Jennie Deanes vs. Levi Dodd and E. Rich, $36.

MARINE.

NAVIGATION PROSPECTS.

The latest report from the Flats indicates that there is little or no improvement in the condition of the ice, the channel being practically closed for the passage of boats. The Detroit *Tribune* states that the tug Winslow, one of the most powerful on the lakes, with the steam-barge Baldwin, just pulled off the rocks in Thunder Bay, succeeded by mere chance in getting through, and the prop St. Joseph and steam-barge Raleigh, being close upon the tug, also made their way through. The Captain of the Baldwin reports that the ice closed in behind them, and that no other boats forced a passage. The gorge extended for several miles, and was very closely packed. The Winslow was twenty-four hours in working through it. A large number of propellers and sailing vessels were awaiting a clearing out of the passage.

A dispatch from Port Huron states that the ice reaches from forty to fifty miles in the lake, and is very heavy, especially on the American shore. The river is running full of heavy ice. The Flats are blocked, and no boats passed up or down. About twenty sail were in sight outside, in the ice, bound down, also a steam barge and five vessels bound up. Inside, there are seven vessels bound up and four bound down.

SINKING OF THE BERRYMAN.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives additional particulars of the sinking of the schr Frances Berryman, in Saginaw Bay, by being run down by the steam barge D. W. Rust. She had on board a cargo of 49,625 bu of rejected wheat, owned by C. J. Kershaw & Co., who have an insurance of $56,875 in the following companies: Pacific Mutual, $10,000; Inland Union, $12,500; Brewers & Maltsters', $5,000; Mercantile Mutual, $7,500; Manhattan, $6,875; Providence Washington, $5,000; Western & Toronto, $5,000; Manufacturers, of Boston, $5,000. The schooner is owned by Messrs. G. C. Van Scoter, of Erie, George Berryman, of Buffalo, and John Humble, of Tonawanda, and is thought to be insured, but for what amount could not be learned. She was built at Tonawanda by Messrs. Humble & Parsons, in 1872, measured 669 tons, and at the time of her loss rated A 1, with a valuation for insurance purposes of $31,000.

The Rust is reported ashore at Tawas, and from that fact it is inferred that she was damaged in the collision and run ashore to prevent her sinking in deep water.

CRUISE OF THE YACHTS.

The Chicago Club yachts are all undergoing repairs and overhauling for the season. At Bagley's dry-dock there are the Mamie, Ina, Frolic, Annie Louise Cary, Mignon, Livonia, Bessie, and Minnie. The opening cruise occurs on the 20th inst., when about forty vessels will sail. The Ina has been made flagship of the squadron by Commodore Tim Bradley. The Vice-Commodore will fly his pennant from the Frolic, and the Rear-Commodore from the Mamie. The Qui Vive, Harvey Burke, and Cora, from Detroit, are bound up to take part in the cruise.

TRYING TO COMBINE.

A circular has been received in this city from the Vessel-Owners' Association at Detroit, urgently requesting the vessel-owners of every port on the lakes, Canada included, to send one or more delegates to a convention to be held in that city Wednesday, May 16, at 11 a. m., to consider the feasibility of any plan of relief from the present ruinous competition among themselves, of carrying freights at less than cost, and to ask the co-operation of marine underwriters in securing a more thorough and equitable classification of vessels.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 9—9 p. m.—DOWN—Props R. Holland, John Pridgeon, Jr., David W. Rust, Howard and consort; schrs Surprise, Lafrinier, G. G. Houghton, Donaldson, C. K. Nims, T. Howland, Gold Hunter, Exile, North Cape, F. L. Danforth, Lincoln Dall, Elizabeth Jones, Helen Spry.

WIND—North, fresh; weather fine.

The ice blockade in the St. Clair River still continues, and is apparently growing worse. No boats have arrived up for three days.

FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.—Freights were very quiet. The schr Flying Mist was taken for 21,000 bu barley, and the Col. Ellsworth for 22,000 bu corn to Kingston, both on private terms. The prop Roanoke, for 33,000 bu corn to Buffalo on through rate. The Roanoke also takes lard and pork.

BUFFALO.—Charters reported on the 7th were as follows: The schrs Thayer and Granger for coal to Milwaukee, and the schr George Holt, coal to Chicago, all 40c per ton. The prop Oscar Townsend and schr Edward Kelly go to Cleveland and Black River for coal and merchandise for Duluth, returning with iron ore from L'Anse at $3.00 per ton for four trips. The schr Queen City will load coal at Ashtabula for Chicago at 50c.

MILWAUKEE—Chartered on the 8th, to Buffalo, schr City of Sheboygan, 17,030 bu wheat at 4½c.

CLEVELAND—Charters on 7th, to Chicago, schrs Hoboken and J. Maria Scott, coal at 50c.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., May 9—9 p. m.—ARRIVED—Props Montauk, Lockport, 190 brls flour; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 180,000 lbs meal; North Branch, LaSalle, 5,900 bu corn.

CLEARED—Lockport, Lockport, 119,300 ft lumber; Morning Light, Ottawa, 66,309 ft lumber, 36,000 lath; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,488 bu wheat; Maple Leaf, 4,483 bu wheat; John Carter, LaSalle, 104,586 ft lumber; Gold Rod, LaSalle, 83,370 ft lumber, 50,000 lath; Omaha, Morris, 82,068 ft lumber; Roebeck, LaSalle, 91,270 ft lumber.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 9.—Stmr Craig and barge Nahant, just arrived down this evening, were stuck in the ice in Iroquois Bay twenty-four hours. All boats bound up have succeeded in getting through without much trouble.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—The prop New Baltimore came from New Baltimore via St. Clair Flats this evening. The ice pack at the flats still holds, and St. Clair River is fast filling with ice from above.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 9.—ARRIVALS—Tug Sarah E. Bryant; schr Harvest Queen.

CHARTERS—Bark Kelderhouse, schr Harvest Queen, coal to Chicago at 50c.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 9.—Cleared this port, props Fletcher, Nahant, schr Ironton. Passed up, stmr City of Duluth. In port, bound down, J. L. Hurd.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, May 9.—Over 100 vessels are in port to-day. There had been no arrivals at this date last year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO—Matters were quiet along the docks yesterday. A small fleet of lumber vessels departing caused a little activity among the tug-men during the afternoon.... Seventeen cargoes of lumber were in market in the forenoon, and seven of them were disposed of before night.... The steam-barges M. Graw and Windsor made the first trip to Manistee last night.... The Captain of the schr D. E. Bailey confirms the reports of large fields of ice in Lake Huron.... The Union Towing Association will not vouch for the accuracy of the bulletin posted in its office.... The schr Arabia, Capt. Moreland, is the first to arrive from Kingston, Ont.; she came in yesterday, light.... The schr Sheboygan was chartered yesterday at Bickford & Co.'s, for lumber, at $1.50.... There is no change in seaman's wages, $1.25 and $1.50 being the figures paid.... Twenty to twenty-five million feet of lumber are on the market every week during the season of navigation.... The dead north wind which has prevailed continued yesterday, and kept some vessels back, notably the schr James E. Bentley, loaded with 50,000 bu of barley for Buffalo.... There are in Miller Bros.' dry-docks the schr Oliver Culver and tug George B. McClellan, for calking and other repairs; the schr Lyman Davis, for calking; and the canalboat C. L. Booth, damaged by the prop Nashua, for repairs; for the docks are the barge Guiding Star and schr Duncan City, both in a leaky condition.... Mr. Kirby, of Milwaukee, was here yesterday, and will have his scow Menominee dismantled and converted into a barge for the lumber trade.... Vessels arriving from below have suffered greater than usual in loss of paint.... The prop Nebraska came up from Buffalo yesterday with a cargo of sundries, and went down the South Branch for a load of grain.... The stmr H. B. Hurd is expected from Lake Superior ports Saturday, and the Peerless Monday. Freights and passenger rates to Lake Superior are the same as last season.

ELSEWHERE—Lachine Canal is open.... A lighthouse on Big Arrow Island, C. B., will be put in operation on the 15th inst.; the light is thirty-eight feet above high water, a fixed red catoptric, and should be seen ten miles.... The barque Pactolus, in a collision with an unknown barque during a fog off Sable Island, Lake Ontario, had three stanchions smashed and her fore-yard carried away.... The prop William Crippen, from Chicago to Manistee, was disabled off Milwaukee night before last and put into that port for repairs.... The Detroit *Free Press* says that vesselmen complain of additional obstructions at the Lime-Kiln Crossing, caused by the dumping of rocks in the centre of the channel, on a line with the range lights, by engineers of the Canadian Government, who are blasting the rocks for the purpose of deepening the passage.... The owners of tugs at Buffalo propose to unite on a plan similar to that of the Union Towing Association of Chicago.... Sault Ste. Marie Canal is twelve feet one inch deep, and the new gates have been forwarded.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries; schr Advance, Muskegon, sundries; schr Mars, Ludington, railroad ties; schr Potomac, Paul's Pier, lumber; schr Coral, Duck Lake, lumber; schr Annie Thorine, Milwaukee, light; schr Maria, Ludington, lumber; schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber; schr H. B. Burger, Ludington, lumber; schr Eliza Day, White Lake, wood; scow Rosa Belle, White Lake, piles; schr Adriatic, White Lake, lumber; schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber; schr Tri-Color, Holland, lumber; scow Laurina, Saugatuck, wood.

CLEARANCES—Prop Nashua, Ogdensburg, 4,697 bu wheat, 6,970 bu corn, 40 brls pork, and sundries; Sand Beach, 421 bu wheat, 200 bu corn, 120 bu oats, and sundries; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, 110 green hides, and sundries; schr E. Ellenwood, White River, 4 tons hay; schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, 50 brls salt; schr Mars, Ludington, sundries; schr America, Sturgeon Bay, 100 bu oats; schr Anne Thorine, Milwaukee, 4,900 bu wheat; schr F. B. Gardner, Alpena, 500 bu corn, 25 brls flour, 18 brls pork, and sundries; schr G. Ellen, White Lake, sundries; schr James Orch, Buffalo, 65,325 bu rye; schr Active, Muskegon, 2,000 bu corn; schr Regulator, White Lake, 50 bu corn, 200 bu oats; schr D. Ferguson, Sturgeon Bay, 100 bu oats, 5 brls pork, and sundries; schr Lookout, Petoskey, 200 bu oats, 10 brls flour, 5 tons hay, and 5 brls pork; schr Collingwood, Little Traverse, 10 brls flour, 25 bales hay, and sundries; prop Arabia, Buffalo, 34,345 bu corn, 1,180 brls flour, and sundries; schr Laurina, Saugatuck, 2 bales hay; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 8 brls whisky and sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn, 25,000 bu oats, 200 brls flour, 7,500 lbs butter, and sundries; schr Contest, Kenosha, 4 brls flour and 15 cords stone; schr Kate Gillett, Jackson Port, 250 bu oats, 1 brl flour, 1 brl pork, 1 brl hams, and sundries; scow Charlott Rush, Norwood, 50 bu oats, 5 brls flour, and sundries; schr J. R. Bentley, Buffalo, 44,013 bu barley; schr M. Thompson, White Lake, 50 bu oats and sundries.

HYMENEAL.

Logan—Porter.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The wedding of the eldest daughter of Admiral Porter and Lieut. Logan, of the navy, formerly of Cleveland, was celebrated here this evening. It was one of the most aristocratic weddings ever solemnized at the National Capital, and was attended with great display. An attempt seems to have been made to render the ceremony especially imposing. It undoubtedly must be classed in social events with the weddings of Nellie Grant-Sartoris and Miss Minnie Sherman. The invitations were printed on a large square card of the heaviest satin pasteboard. Miss Porter was one of Nellie Grant's eight bridesmaids, and the fourth of that circle that has followed the bride's example. The decorations of the church were of the most artistic and expensive character. An arch had been constructed, making a mass of white flowers, from the centre of which hung an immense marriage bell, composed of blossoms, under which the bridal party stood. Among the ushers was Fred May, of New York, who recently had a difficulty with Bennett. There were ten bridesmaids. The bride was escorted to the chancel on the arm of her father, the Admiral, who was in full uniform, as were the major portion of the ushers, who also belong to the army and navy.

The bride's dress was of the richest and heaviest, with a very long trail of white tulle trimmed at the end with shell-work in an intricate and beautiful design. It was decorated with white hyacinths and orange-blossoms, and a wreath and necklace of orange-flowers. The only jewels were a pair of pearl earrings. The corsage was cut decollete, square in front and back, with the smallest possible apology for sleeves.

The bridesmaids' dresses were all precisely alike in exact imitation of the bride's, except in their material. These were of white tulle, trimmed with white satin, and ornamented with sprays and clusters of white lilac. Down the ten long fleecy trains extended jabots of white blonde lace. The corsages were extremely decollete, with the merest suspicion of sleeves. The waists were decorated with berthas of tulle and satin. Each lady wore a string of pearls about the throat, and the bouquets were arranged two and two alike in five different styles.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 9.—A through train from Washington to Philadelphia, arrived to-night, conveyed President Hayes and party to the Permanent Exhibition. The President was called for, and appeared upon the rear platform and shook hands freely with a large crowd.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—President Hayes, accompanied by Secretaries Evarts, Sherman, McCrary, Devens, and Webb Hayes, son of the President, reached this city to-night under escort of the Reception Committee of the International Exhibition. The Committee and party immediately proceeded to the Continental Hotel, where the President will remain until to-morrow afternoon, at which time he will be escorted to the Exhibition grounds by the First City Troop.

Ex-President Grant and wife arrived to-day, and will remain in this city until their departure for Europe on the 17th inst.

SHORT-HORNS.

Second Day's Sale of Fancy Cattle at Dexter Park.

Eighty-Nine Head Realize a Total of $31,360.

The joint public sale of Short-Horn cattle, the property of James Mix, Bailey & Goodspeed, and H. Ludington, came off at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon, Col. L. P. Muir acting as auctioneer. There was a very large attendance, and the bidding throughout was active, and the prices realized fully up to the average. Following is the list of sales:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

No. 1. Rosa Bonheur 2d, red, 9 years old, by Climax; sold to William Halliwell, Waukegan, Ill., $1,000.

No. 2. Messenger's Rosa Bonheur, red, 4 years, by 4th Lord Oxford; sold to James F. O'Connor, Farley, Ill., $475.

No. 3. Messenger's Rosa Bonheur 2d, roan, 3 years, by Earl of Oxford; W. B. Dodge, Waukegan, Ill., $430.

No. 4. Messenger's Rosa Bonheur 3d, roan, 3 years, by Earl of Oxford; James F. O'Connor, $605.

No. 5. Messenger's Rosa Bonheur 4th, red, 2 years, by Earl of Oxford; H. C. Meredith, Cambridge City, Ind., $610.

No. 6. Miss Washington 3d, red, 5 years, by Airdrie Duke; A. J. Streator & Son, New Windsor, Ill., $550.

No. 7. Lady Geneva, red, 2 years, by 4th Duke of Geneva; J. S. Latimer, Abingdon, Ill., $720.

No. 8. Miss Washington 5th, red, 2 years, by Loudon Duke 15th, C. M. Nichols, Bloomington, Ill., $450.

No. 9. Miss Washington 6th, red, calf, by Thorndale Duke; A. J. Streator & Son, $300.

No. 10. Beck 8th, red, 2 years, by 4th Duke of Geneva; C. M. Niccolls, $410.

No. 11. Eighteenth Duchess of Goodness, red, 7 years, by Fourteenth Duke of Thorndale; H. Hullman, Terre Haute, Ind., $370.

No. 12. First Duchess of Wauwatosa, red, 5 years, by Fourteenth Duke of Thorndale; E. C. Lewis, Deer Park, Ill., $250.

No. 13. Second Duchess of Wauwatosa, red, 4 years, by Eleventh Duke of Geneva; A. C. McIntire, Mendota, Ill., $310.

No. 14. Third Duchess of Wauwatosa (and bull calf), red-roan, 3 years, by Cherry Duke; J. T. Smith, Independence, Mo., $245.

No. 15. Fourth Duchess of Wauwatosa, red, 3 years, by Loudon Airdrie; J. C. Ramsey, Onarga, Ill., $205.

No. 16. Peri's Duchess, red-roan, 3 years, by Thirteenth Duke of Airdrie; C. A. DeGraff, Janesville, Minn., $3,000.

No. 17. Lady Sharon, red, 10 years, by Duke of Richland; W. S. King, $225.

No. 18. Bright Eyes Duchess, rich roan, 3 years, by Second Duke of Hillhurst; W. S. King, $600.

No. 19. Messenger's Madonna, roan, 9 years, by Rising Star; James G. Strawn, Orleans, Ill., $130.

No. 20. Messenger's Madonna Sixth, roan, 3 years, by Napier; C. Pugsley, Independence, Mo., $200.

No. 21. Young Mary, red and white, 1 year, by Eighth Duke of Forest Hill; J. C. Lahman, Franklin Grove, Ill., $460.

No. 22. Nams, red, 5 years, by George Bedford; John Wood, New Windsor, Ill., $400.

No. 23. Nams Second, red, calf, by Arbiter; John Wood, $200.

No. 24. Fifth Duchess of Greenbush, red, 4 years, by Mina; W. S. King, $550.

No. 25. Miss Wiley 19th, red and white, 5 years, by Duke of Montrose; C. M. Niccolls, $575.

No. 26. 5th Duchess of Wauwatosa, red, 3 years, by Loudon Airdrie; D. C. Wickum, Titusville, Pa., $310.

No. 27. 6th Duchess of Wauwatosa, red, 2 years, by Loudon Airdrie; D. C. Wickum, $200.

No. 28. Florentia 21st, roan, 7 years, by 14th Duke of Thorndale; J. Adams, Mosqua, Ill., $270.

No. 29. Fair Alice, red, 1 year, by Loudon Airdrie; T. C. Pouting, Stonington, Ill., $205.

No. 31. 7th Lady Sale, of Brattleboro, red and white, 6 years, by 9th Duke of Thorndale; W. S. Slater, Webster, Mass., $1,500.

No. 32.—Ninth Lady Sale, red, 5 years, by Lord Mansfield; W. B. Dodge, $700.

No. 33.—Lady Sale of Putney 3d, red-roan, 5 years, by Rosy Duke; W. S. King, $750.

No. 34.—Messenger's Lady Sale, red, 4 years, by Earl of Seaham; W. B. Dodge, $350.

No. 35.—Messenger's Lady Sale 2d, white, 2 years, by Earl of Oxford; J. R. Craig, Toronto, Can., $500.

No. 36.—Messenger's Lady Sale 3d, red, 1 year, by Fourth Earl of Oxford; Winslow Bros., Kankakee, Ill., $310.

No. 37.—Messenger's Lady Sale 4th, red-roan, 1 year, by Fourth Earl of Oxford; J. R. Craig, $410.

No. 39. Harriet Bates, red, 5 years, by 14th Duke of Thorndale; W. S. King, $550.

No. 40. Harriet Bates 1st, red, 2 years, by 11th Duke of Goodness; C. M. Nichols, $250.

No. 41. Emma Rose, red, 2 years, by Magic; W. S. King, $300.

No. 42. Calm 19th, white, 9 years, by Bourbon Ascot; J. J. Lovette, Mt. Clair, Ill., $230.

No. 43. 2d Rose of Momence, roan, 3 years, by Northumberland; J. J. Lovette, $200.

No. 45. Peachblow 2d, roan, 2 years, by Advance; W. S. Kercheval, Joliet, Ill., $175.

No. 46. Calm of Momence 6th, red and white, 3 years, by Lucullus; Daniel Forney, Milford, Ind., $170.

No. 47. Mistletoe 2d, red, 6 years, by Burnside; C. M. Nicholls, $150.

No. 48. Mistletoe 3d, by 4th Duke of Goodness; C. M. Nicholls, $135.

No. 49. Atossa 6th, red, 7 years; C. A. De Graff, $300.

No. 50. Mary Stewart, red, 3 years, by Loudon Airdrie; W. S. King, $300.

No. 51. Duchess of Oxford, red and white, 7 years, by 2d Earl of Oxford; W. S. King, $200.

No. 52. Mary Muscatoon (and bull calf), red-roan, 3 years, by Cherry Duke; W. S. King, $475.

No. 53. Maggie Muscatoon 2d, red, 5 years, by Muscatoon; A. J. Streator & Son, $640.

No. 54. Arabella, red, 10 years, by 10th Duke of Thorndale; E. Cobb, Kankakee, Ill., $190.

No. 55. Arabella 2d, red, 1 year, by imp. 6th Duke of Kirklevington; Robert Halloway, Monmouth, Ill., $310.

No. 56. Lady Newham 20th, red and white, 2 years, by Advance; C. C. Childs, Independence, Mo., $150.

No. 57. Thorndale Beauty, roan, 8 years, by 5th Duke of Thorndale; John Wood, $230.

No. 58. Bostona 3d, red, 12 years, by Clarendon, S. Metcalfe, Momence, Ill., $100.

No. 59. Jane 2d, red, 3 years, by 23d Duke of Airdrie; J. G. Strawn, $270.

No. 60. Red Bird 4th, red, 4 years, by Airdrie 3d; C. Pugsley, $130.

No. 61. Stately 2d, red and white, 2 years, by Advance; S. Metcalfe, $125.

No. 62. Belle of Oakwood, red and white, 4 years, by Cypress Duke of Airdrie; S. Metcalfe, $100.

No. 63. Belle of Oakwood 2d, red and white, 1 year, by Thorndale Duke; Alexander McIntire, $140.

No. 64. Œnanthe 4th, red-roan, 1 year, by Salvini; R. Halloway, $225.

No. 65. Ruby 15th, red and white, 7 years, by Forester; F. J. Russell, Hart, Mich., $145.

No. 66. Symmetry Rose 7th, red, 5 years, by Dixie Duke 2d; J. B. Murphy, Dubuque, Ia., $145.

No. 67. Symmetry Rose 4th, red, 8 years, by Princeton; S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Ia., $100.

No. 68. Surprise 4th, red, 6 years, by Belmont; J. J. Lovette, $95.

No. 70. Sally Mitchell, red-roan, 5 years, by 14th Duke of Airdrie; S. Metcalfe, $140.

No. 71. Messenger's Rosa Bonheur 5th, red, 1 year, by 4th Earl of Oxford; H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, $380.

No. 72. Messenger's Rosa Bonheur 6th, red and white, 1 year, by 4th Earl of Oxford; H. A. Burr, Minneapolis, $400.

No. 73. Messenger's Rosa Bonheur 7th, red, 1 year, by 4th Earl of Oxford; B. H. Campbell, Des Moines, $340.

No. 74. Messenger's Rosa Bonheur 8th, red, 1 year, by 4th Earl of Oxford; B. H. Campbell, $480.

No. 75. Constance 3d, roan, 15 years, by Clifton Duke; William M. Smith, Lexington, Ill., $325.

No. 76. Messenger's Constance, white, 2 years, by Earl of Oxford; W. S. Knight, $525.

No. 77. Constance of Weston, red, 2 years, by Oxford Star; C. C. Childs, $250.

No. 78. Messenger's Constance 2d, red calf, by 4th Earl of Oxford; B. H. Campbell, $410.

No. 80. Lady Adelia, roan, 2 years, by Earl of Grasshill; C. C. Childs, $155.

No. 81. Lalla, roan, 3 years, by Red Butterfly; C. M. Nicholls, $80.

No. 83. Surprise 15th, red, 2 years, by Gloster of Ingham; C. M. Nicholls, $100.

No. 84. Dixon Girl, red and white, 2 years, by Sir John Franklin; C. Pugsley, $75.

No. 85. 3d Rose of Momence, white, 2 years, by Lucullus; H. Ludington, Milwaukee, $180.

Total cows and heifers sold, 79; aggregate, $29,205; average, $369.68.

BULLS.

No. 86. Thorndale Duke 13,298, deep red, 6 years, by 14th Duke of Thorndale; S. S. Brown, Galena, Ill., $600.

No. 87. Oxford Languish 20,550, red-roan, 4 years, by Fidget's Oxford 5th; E. Scales Warren, Ill., $240.

No. 92. London Duke of Momence, red, 1 year, by 2d Duke of Springwood; John Mullany, Colwell Prairie, Wis., $230.

No. 94. Constance's Oxford 21,455, roan, 3 years, by Earl of Oxford; Mrs. C. C. Parks, Waukegan, Ill., $500.

No. 97. Reformer, roan, 1 year, by Thorndale Duke; M. G. Clark, Sandwich, Ill., $55.

No. 98. Chief, red and white, 1 year, by Thorndale Duke; F. J. Russell, $110.

No. 99. Boston, red and white, 1 year, by Thorndale Duke; Crumbacker & Son, Washington, Ia., $75.

No. 100. Belmont, red, 1 year, by Thorndale Duke; Charles Hanson, Franklin Grove, Ill., $90.

No. 101. Flag, red, 1 year, by Imperial British Flag; J. T. Murphy, $55.

Badger Boy, roan, 4 years, by May Flower; T. C. Donsman, Ottawa, Wis., $200.

Total sale of bulls, ten; aggregate price, $2,155; averages, $215.50. Total realized on day's sale, $31,360. The sales will be continued to-day and Friday.

JUSTICE POLLAK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 9.—A statement appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE report of the proceedings of the South Town Board attributing to me remarks derogatory to Mrs. John S. Newhouse. I take pleasure in stating that I was misrepresented, as I know Mrs. Newhouse to be a lady above reproach. What I did say was that Mr. John S. Newhouse did not need the office for which he was before the Board for confirmation, as his wife owned a large property on State street. This was my only reason for opposing his confirmation, as I know him to be an old and worthy citizen.

JOSEPH POLLAK.

[The only way in which Justice Pollak was misreported was by toning down the language which he used, and which was too strong to appear in the paper.]

A MYSTERY.

Was Christoph Steege Poisoned?—Coroner Dietzsch Institutes a Post-Mortem Examination.

For fifteen years Christoph Steege acted as foreman in the locomotive-cleaning shops of the Northwestern Railway in Austin. He was rather a stoical, quiet plodding German, who minded his own business, and in the course of time accumulated a little competence. He had been married many years ago, and his children had grown up to men's estate. Some three months ago he concluded to again take a *frau*, and once more launch upon the uncertain sea of matrimony. Steege was a man of 50, hale, hearty, and vigorous, and he became enamored of a midwife named Kirchner, who was his senior by two years. The nuptials were duly celebrated, but not until $1,000 in life-insurance, $1,500 in money, and certain other property was transferred to her. Life has its joys and sorrows. The newly-wedded pair enjoyed a weak and short honeymoon. Jealousy, that bane of married life, crept in. Steege and his wife lived at 161 Cornell street, where frequent quarrels occurred, and the woman had on an occasion packed up her duds preparatory to assuming single blessedness once more. On the 24th of April last the spirit of Christoph Steege took its flight, and there was weeping and wailing on Cornell street. The people shook their heads, and whispered, "Poisoned." The wife acted uneasily, but the Odd Fellows and Arbeiter-Verein, of which the deceased was a member, took the remains to Waldheim Cemetery, where, amid the dirges of the waving pine and cypress, they were temporarily laid to rest in the vault.

SUSPICION FASTENED

itself upon the wife, and the Coroner was consulted on the subject. He had had the matter under investigation for some time, but found that there has been nothing developed to justify a resurrection of the body and a chemical examination of the stomach. As before stated, the deceased had been insured. He held policies in the Odd Fellows' Benevolent Society and in the Arbeiter-Verein. The former pays $2,007 and the latter $200. These companies are interested to that extent. Garden City Lodge, I. O. O. F., took the matter in charge, and an inquest was ordered at their expense. Yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, a committee from this lodge, the Arbeiter-Verein, Coroner Dietzsch, Deputy Coroner Korn, a jury, and Dr. F. M. Wilder, as representatives of the Odd Fellows' Benevolent Society, County Physician Holden, and Dr. Theodore Wild, who had attended the deceased in his last illness, started in carriages for Waldheim Cemetery, where they in good time arrived. When the procession entered the gate the funeral-bell was tolled, and when Mike Casey insisted that it was a Coroner's jury and not a funeral, the man at the bell smiled and only tolled it the louder. Sexton Ross unlocked the vault, and the coffin containing the remains was opened. The body was well preserved, except around the lips, which were blackened and decayed. A post mortem revealed the fact that the back part of the entire right and the lower portion of the left lung were congested. There was also the first stage of pneumonia apparent. The stomach was

DISCOLORED AND SHOWED INFLAMMATION.

There was also inflammation of the right kidney. The stomach and contents were taken out and carefully placed in a bottle for a chemical analysis. The diseased condition of the lungs would, no doubt, have killed the deceased. The discoloration of the lips and the inflammation of the stomach and kidney might have been produced by mineral poisoning, such as arsenic. Of course, it is only an analysis which can develop this. There is yet no direct evidence of poison, and that it may have been used, and in large quantities, is possible. If, however, the poison was of other than a mineral character, it has long since decomposed, and left no traces in the body.

Certain things are peculiar about this case, which render it mysterious and interesting. The woman Kirchner had children grown up. The man Steege was grasping, close, and avaricious. He owned two lots and a house on Fry street, and he owned three houses on Cornell street. There was a constant clashing of interests and no harmony.

Dr. Theodore Wild attended the deceased in his last illness. He is quite a scholarly and learned gentleman, and ranks high among physicians of his race in this city. He made a very candid statement in regard to the case to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon. He said he had no reason whatever

TO SUSPECT FOUL PLAY.

On the 18th of April last he was called upon by the wife of the deceased to come and attend to her husband, who, she said, had been ill some fourteen days. Her husband did not want to have a doctor on account of the expense, but she insisted that he should have one. Dr. Wild went to the house and found the deceased suffering from gastric bilious fever, alternating with chills and catarrh of the lungs. There was a high temperature of the body, and the deceased was complaining of feeling tired and broken down of limb. He had an inclination to keep near the stove. He had no appetite. He also complained of sore-throat. This lasted three days, when Mrs Steege called for Dr. Wild again. It should be understood that the Doctor was urged not to call except he was sent for, because of the cost. This was on the 21st of April. The symptoms of the disease were unchanged, but the catarrh of the lungs had increased, and the deceased complained of difficulty in breathing. He was sitting up most of the time. The fever was stronger, and the soreness of the throat more troublesome. All the symptoms were more aggravated, and the face was flushed. The difficulty in breathing increased, and the blood-vessels were enlarged and full. A rash broke out over the body resembling somewhat the measles. On the 22d he was suffering greatly with congestion of the lungs, and Dr. Wild explained that the man was in great danger of dying and he was afraid of his life. He requested Mrs. Steeger to send for him if there was any change during the night. No message came, and he concluded his patient had at least

GROWN NO WORSE.

On the next morning Dr. Wild called at the house of his own volition, and found the deceased in great agony, suffering from oedema of the lungs, which had then fully developed itself, and of which he apparently died a few hours later. During his sickness there was no symptom of poison; no vomiting or purging; no nausea; no pains in the bowels or stomach; no cold sweats; and no inclination to a comatose state or drowsiness.

The strangest part in all this affair lies in the fact that Mrs. Steege, shortly after her husband's death, is said to have gone to Drs. Dinehardt and Bernhardt, and asked them if traces of poison could be discovered in a body after death. As soon as she heard of the proposed inquisition she lit out

FOR PARTS UNKNOWN.

To this suspicious circumstances are attached. They may be unjust, as the deceased was much diseased, and he no doubt would have soon succumbed to the fell destroyer, even had no one hastened his demise. It appears certain from all medical standpoints that Dr. Wild diagnosed his case right, and the post mortem bore testimony to this statement. As the case stands now, the Germans in the section in which the deceased lived are much excited.

A "QUEER CRATUR."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A case more peculiar than Dr. Mary Walker's came into court to-day. The police arrested the wife of Tommy Jon Elliott, publisher of the *Volcano*, for improper dressing and causing great crowds in the streets. The woman, who is not ill-looking, wore a pair of thin white muslin pantaloons with broad stripes of red cloth at the side, a white shirt, blue waistcoat with brass buttons, and a Confederate gray frock coat with a double row of bell-buttons. A sash of broad plaid ribbon was about her waist, and by a baldric over her shoulder was suspended a sachel full of *volcanos*. A wonderful Cardinal-and-yellow hat and ivory-handled cane completed the uniform. The woman was discharged, but ordered to change her costume. She says she will test the matter in the higher courts and leave town before she will don the senseless attire of an ordinary woman. It seems she first appeared in male attire in Boston, and suffered many annoyances there. Tommy Jon moved his paper and wife here. Their two boys are named Retagliata and Avenger.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—A large number of cases in the City Court, where fines were entered against the keepers of concert saloons, have been appealed to the Superior Court. Judge Elliott to-day held that the ordinance under which prosecutions were made was valid, but that cases must be dismissed for want of proper complaint.

The Belt Railroad and Stock-Yards Directory organized to-day, electing W. R. McKeen President, and will proceed at once to build the road and yards. The contract for the road was let to-day, and the site for the yards will be selected to-morrow.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 9.—A petition was filed to-day in the case of Leroy S. Winters, against eighty-one members of the late Legislature, for damages in $50,000 for false imprisonment. Subpenas were issued for each member, which will compel an extraordinary re-assembling of the Legislature.

BRIGHAM YEARNS FOR BLUD.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A Salt Lake City dispatch says: "In the Tabernacle on Sunday Brigham Young arose at an unexpected moment, and broke forth in an address to the saints and sinners, which gave the latter to understand that if they wanted blood they could have plenty of it, and, indeed, that they were likely to have more of it let out of their veins than they could spare. At this period many discreet Gentiles are quietly arranging for the removal of their families at the first sign of an outbreak.

"The Nauvoo Legion are drilling in meeting-houses, barns, stables, and corrals in Salt Lake City and minor towns.

"Breech-loading rifles have been shipped in great numbers during the last fortnight from the East to this place."

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—AIMEE.

The Fashionable Event of the Season!

AIMEE!

QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE, with her magnificent French Opera Bouffe Company of 60 Artists. A change of opera nightly.

SPECIAL AIMEE PERFORMANCE SUNDAY NIGHT.

To-night, a new opera. First and only complete production of Hervé's last and most successful work—LA BELLE POULE—Aimee as POULETTE.

To-morrow (Friday), only time of Offenbach's merriest work, LA VIE PARISIENNE, in which Aimee sings a German and Spanish song.

Saturday Afternoon—AT REDUCED PRICES—Only Matinee of LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, in which Aimee sings her world-renowned English song and dance, "Pretty as a Picture."

Saturday evening, May 12, first and only production, at an expense of thousands of dollars, of Lecocq's last and greatest success, LA PETITE MARIEE, with entirely new costumes, properties, accessories, and an extraordinary cast, including Aimee as GRANDELLA.

Sunday—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.

HERSHEY HALL,
83 East Madison-st.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1877,
GRAND
MILITARY CONCERT,
GIVEN BY THE
35 PUPILS,
From 6 to 13 years of age, of the
Milwaukee Musical School Society.
Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c.
Seats can be procured at Julius Bauer & Co.'s (Palmer House) and Lyon & Healy's Music Stores.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF W. S. GILBERT'S

Dramatic Gem, SWEETHEARTS. Mr. E. F. Thorne and Miss Laura Don as the SWEETHEARTS. | And his Exquisite Comedy TOM COBB. Introducing the mirth-inspiring EFFINGHAM FAMILY.

Every Evening during the week and Saturday Matinee.

Next Week—The Great Emotional Artist, ROSE EYTINGE.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

LADIES' NIGHT. | Last Week of the Season.

The Resplendent Olio, and Last French Sensation, the VENDETTA.

Sunday, TWO Grand Performances for the Benefit of TONY DENIER. Over 200 Volunteers.

MUSEUM.

ONE WEEK MORE

DEN THOMPSON!

JOSHUA WHITCOMB. Crowded houses. Splendid bill. New olio. Burt Clark, Hugh Fay. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Sunday evening—DEN THOMPSON.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Furnishing the State with Paper.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, until May 25, 1877, at 12 o'clock m., for furnishing and delivering at the Capitol, in Madison, free of all charges, on or before June 15, 1877, the paper hereinafter described, for the use of said state, and which is to be purchased in accordance with the provisions of Chap. 230 of the laws of Wisconsin for 1874.

Sec. 3 of said law divides the paper into two classes, which must be bid for separately. The first class consists of what is commonly called "print" and "book" paper. The second class consists of such fine paper as will be necessary in executing the job printing and blank work required by the State. All paper must be clear and uniform in color.

FIRST CLASS.

1,200 reams book paper, 25x38 inches, weighing not less than fifty pounds per ream.

40 reams super calendered book paper, 24x38, weighing not less than forty pounds per ream.

SECOND CLASS.

5,000 sheets Crane's No. 21, glazed bond, 17x22 inches.

40 reams Weston's record medium, 18x23, weighing forty pounds per ream.

20 reams granite cover, 20x25, weighing seventy pounds per ream.

15 reams granite cover, 20x25, weighing 40 pounds per ream.

30 reams extra wove double post, 17x22, weighing 28 pounds per ream.

25 reams extra wove double flat-cap, 28x17, weighing 28 pounds per ream.

FORM OF BID.

I (or we) ——— of ———, in the State of ———, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the Commissioners of Public Printing, for the State of Wisconsin, at the office of the Secretary of State, at the Capitol in Madison, on or before the 15th day of June, 1877, free of all charges, the following quantities, qualities, and sizes of paper (here insert in detail all the sizes, qualities, and quantities embraced in the class bid on, or in both the classes, if both are bid on, and the price per pound of each kind of paper); said paper to be clear and uniform in color, and in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 230, laws of Wisconsin for 1874. The size and quantity of said paper are to be as prescribed for the advertisement of the Commissioners of Public Printing under which this bid is made, and the quality to be fully equal to the specimens which are kept in the office of the Secretary of State for the inspection of bidders, and which are the standard criteria for the quality of all paper offered to be furnished under this bid.

Dated the —— day of ———, 1877.

———, [Seal.]
———, [Seal.]

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond satisfactory to the Commissioners of Public Printing, executed in due form by the bidder, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), with two good and sufficient sureties, who shall justify under oath, that they are each worth the sum named in the bond, over and above all debts and property exempt from execution, conditioned for the faithful performance of his contract and in compliance with the terms of the bid, in case the same is accepted by the Commissioners of Public Printing and for the payment as liquidated damages by such bidder to the State, of any excess of cost over the bid or bids of such bidder, which the State may be obliged to pay for such paper, by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract. Said bond shall be null and void if no contract be awarded him, otherwise to remain in full force until the terms of the bids are all complied with. No bid unaccompanied with such bond will be considered.

The bond should be substantially in the following form:

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we, ———, as principal, and ——— and ———, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Wisconsin in the penal sum of two thousand dollars lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which well and truly to be made, we do hereby bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors, administrators, jointly and severally by these presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated this —— day of ———, A. D. 1877.

Now, the condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden ——— shall faithfully and fully comply with and execute the terms of his bid made to supply the State of Wisconsin with paper for its use, according to the provisions of Chapter 230, Laws of Wisconsin for 1874, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Commissioner of Public Printing of said State, made in pursuance thereof, in case said bid shall be accepted by said Commissioners, and shall be paid as liquidated damages to said State any excess of cost over the bid or bids of such bidder which the State may be obliged to pay for such paper by reason of the failure of said bidder to comply with the terms of his bid, and complete his contract, then and in that case this bond shall be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Executed in the presence of— ——— [Seal.] ——— [Seal.] ——— [Seal.]

The justification to be made under oath by the sureties to the bond shall be substantially in the following form:

FORM OF JUSTIFICATION.

STATE OF ———, COUNTY OF ——— } ss.

———, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident of the State of Wisconsin, and that he is worth the sum of two thousand dollars over and above all debts and property exempt from execution.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this —— day of ———, A. D. 1877.

The attention of bidders is respectfully called to Chapter 230, Laws of 1874, the provisions of which will govern the purchase and delivery of the paper. Copies of the law will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State. Every ream of paper delivered to the Commissioners of Public Printing will be carefully examined as to the size, quality, and weight, and will be required to be of full weight, *exclusive of wrappers, for which wrappers no allowance will be made.*

On the 25th day of May, 1877, at 12 m. of said day, the bids will be publicly opened, and the contract awarded for each class of paper to the lowest bidder thereof, as soon as practicable, in accordance with the provisions of the law hereinbefore referred to.

Dated at Madison this 25th day of April, 1877.

PETER DOYLE, Secretary of State.
FRED. KUEHN, State Treasurer.
A. SCOTT SLOAN, Att'y General,
Commissioners of Public Printing.

PROPOSALS FOR HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
433 MILWAUKEE-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 2, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock a. m., on the 19th day of May, 1877, for the improvement of the following Harbors, viz.:

MENOMONEE HARBOR, Mich., and Wis., crib work only.

GREEN BAY HARBOR, Wis., dredging.

AHNAPEE HARBOR, Wis., superstructures on 7 cribs.

TWO RIVERS HARBOR, Wis., superstructures on 8 cribs.

For all information apply at this office. Parties proposing to bid must furnish satisfactory evidence of capacity and good faith. Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for ——— Harbor, ———," inserting the name of the Harbor and addressed to

HENRY M. ROBERT, Major of Engineers.

OIL STOVES.

EXCELSIOR OIL STOVE. | THE LARGEST AND BEST Oil Stove made. Oil Chamber protected by fire-proof plates. Call and see it. State and County Agents wanted. COLEMAN GAS APP. CO., 221 Clark-st., opposite new Custom-House Building.

MEDICAL.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients.

Address DR. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, 52 Wall-st.,

NEW YORK, April 26, 1877.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Thursday, the 7th of June next, at 1 p. m.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, May 5, and open on Monday, June 11 next.

Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, Room 2 Dickey Building, No. 40 Dearborn-st., in the city of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 6, A. D. 1877.

E. G. MASON,
Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Co.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, April 24, 1877.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., for the election of such other business pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago on Wednesday, the 6th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HUGH RIDDLE, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

W. F. HUBBELL & CO.,
Members American Mining & Stock Exchange,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
BUY AND SELL STOCKS ON FROM 3 TO 20 PER CENT MARGIN. GUARANTEED STRADDLES. LIABILITY LIMITED TO $50.
Address for information, W. F. HUBBELL & CO., P. O. Box, 2,813. 40 Broad Street, N. Y.

WAR MAPS.

WAR! WAR!—For 10 cents and a stamp we will send to any address the most complete War Map ever published.

G. W. FOSTER & CO.,
102 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:30 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bMadison & Elroy Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	§ 9:30 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:05 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 7:[illegible] p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* [illegible] p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:[illegible] a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 12:30 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:10 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	8:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	‡ 6:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	* 4:15 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:25 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha and Kansas City	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Pacific Night Express for Omaha, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas	†10:00 p. m.	† 6:55 a. m.

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:40 a. m.	
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Ex.	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Peoria & Springfield Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	*8:30 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Hannibal	*8:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*4:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 p. m.	*7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:20 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:50 a. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 5:50 p. m.	§ 8:10 p. m.

§Daily.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Night Express	‡ 8:00 p. m.	† 7:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express (except Sunday)	9:15 a. m.	8:50 p. m.
Night Express	8:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE.

From Ry. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express (except Sunday)	8:40 a. m.	7:20 p. m.
Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:20 p. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted ... 9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't go until ... 8 p. m.
Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted ... 7 p. m.
For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and Thursday ... 9 a. m.
For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday ... 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Tuesday and Friday ... 7 p. m.
Office and docks, foot Michigan-av.

SCALES.



STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. Sheridan's regiment of "infantry" is gradually filling up. Two new recruits were added Monday night.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 49 degrees; 10 a. m., 49; 12 m., 51; 3 p. m., 52; 8 p. m., 49. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30; 8 p. m., 30.

At 10:20 yesterday forenoon, a team belonging to B. F. Norris, of No. 101 State street, ran away on Fifth avenue, and collided with and badly wrecked buggies belonging to Capt. Bullwinkle, of the Fire Patrol; F. B. Eddy, of No. 666 Fulton street; and F. Karsten, of No. 114 Clybourn avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Eddy were thrown out and injured, the lady quite seriously.

County-Attorney Rountree yesterday filed, on the part of the county, the decree in the suit between the Insane Asylum of Elgin and Cook County for possession of the Burr bequest of property valued at from $40,000 to $50,000 for the benefit of the first insane asylum established in Northern Illinois. The suit was decided in favor of Cook County some time since by Judge Farwell. Now the Elgin Insane Asylum authorities appeal from the Court's decision, taking the case to the Supreme Court.

At the election of the Union Catholic Library Association held Tuesday night the following were chosen for the following year: President, James J. Egan; First Vice-President, Thomas Brenan; Second Vice-President, E. J. McDonald; Treasurer, Felix Schweisthal; Financial Secretary, J. P. Byrne; Recording Secretary, J. P. O'Connor; Corresponding Secretary, G. E. O'Hara or W. H. O'Brien (tie vote); Board of Managers, H. J. Maguire, T. A. Moran, P. D. Collins, J. W. Enright, H. T. Fitzgibbon, J. H. Burke (two years), C. J. White, and C. M. Ford (one year).

"The crafty politician commences away back," a man remarked yesterday when he announced to a Tribune reporter that a bevy of policemen had met and agreed to support ex-Ald. B. G. Gill for the office of County Treasurer; E. F. C. Klokke for the County Clerkship; and Justice Daniel Scully for the office of Clerk of the Criminal Court. Upon very reliable information, the persons above-named are announced as candidates for the offices with which their names are coupled, and they are actively at work arranging the leading-strings for nominations.

An adjourned meeting of the West Town Board was held last evening, Supervisor Pedersen in the chair, and present also Justices Watson, Morrison, Salisbury, Eberhardt, Ingersoll, and Sheridan, and Town-Clerk Tarble. It was voted that a communication be addressed to the City Council asking the city to pay the judges of election at the late mixed town and city election. On motion of Justice Salisbury the Supervisor was authorized to borrow a sum, not to exceed $3,000, on a four months note, for the payment of small bills. On motion of Justice Sheridan the Board then adjourned for two weeks.

Miss Sweet, late Pension Agent in this city, was around the Government Building yesterday morning and held conferences with Judges Blodgett and Drummond, Commissioner Boyne, and others, for the purpose of obtaining letters of recommendation from those gentlemen to Secretary Schurz, to aid her in her endeavors to secure the office of Pension Agent of Illinois, with her office at Springfield. It is almost needless to say that such letters were given with the utmost willingness and with many expressions of kindly interest in, and sympathy for, this plucky young lady. She left last evening for Washington, where she will present her recommendations at an early day.

This morning there will arrive in the city under the care of the Chicago Post-Office 1,033 bags of foreign mail bound for Australia via San Francisco. The matter was shipped from New York Tuesday night. The mail is about ten times as heavy as usual. The cause of this increase is the fear of the mail being seized by either of the contending Powers in Europe in its transit through the usual channel, the Suez Canal. Whether this immense mail will continue is unknown, but, having once started in this channel, it probably will. This morning will be the time to see active work in transferring the mail from one depot to another.

The Chicago Flower Mission held its first meeting for the season at the Athenæum, 65 Washington street, yesterday, about forty ladies being present. The officers for the year are: President, Mrs. D. A. Gage; Secretary, Miss May Buckingham; Treasurer, Miss C. P. Tilton. Flowers were received from Chicago and also from Riverside, Turner Junction, Ottawa, Lacon, and Washington Heights, Ill., and Bristol, Wis. Over 250 bouquets were distributed to the various City Hospitals. This Mission will meet at 65 Washington street every Wednesday at 9 a. m., and asks gifts of flowers, fruit, reading matter, etc., and the co-operation of all men and women who have charity for the sick.

Justice Morrison yesterday commenced operations as Police Justice of the West Division, vice Daniel Scully, resigned. The latter was appointed to the office on June 19, 1871, by Mayor Mason, and has held it continuously since that time, being reappointed by Mayors Medill, Colvin, and Heath. During his term of office he has tried 41,073 city and 7,134 criminal cases, and his administration has proved uniformly acceptable to the citizens of the district over which he had jurisdiction. While strict in enforcing the law against confirmed evil-doers, Justice Scully was always lenient to those who seemed to have been led into error by bad companions or through youthful inexperience, and his voluntary retirement is much regretted.

THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

Among the Canadian pilgrims who sailed from New York for Rome on the steamer City of Brussels, now some eighteen days overdue at Liverpool, is the Rev. T. J. Dowling, of Paris, Ont., brother of John Dowling, of this city. He was the spiritual leader of about 160 of the pilgrims from the western part of Canada, a position which it was originally intended should have been filled by the Bishop of Hamilton, who at the last moment was unable to go on account of sickness. No little uneasiness over the fate of the unreported vessel has been manifested during the past two or three days by the parishioners of St. Columbkill's Church on the West Side, to whom Father Dowling was well known from his having frequently occupied its pulpit on his occasional visits to his relatives here. Private telegrams from various portions of Canada indicate a terrible suspense in the minds of those who have friends or relatives on the missing steamer.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—Gen. John Griffith, Baltimore; Charles Everts, St. Louis; A. J. Rose, Grand Rapids; H. C. Harris, Pittsburg; E. A. Clapp, Boston; the Hon. F. H. Penfield, Columbus; the Hon. C. C. Merrill, Galesburg; J. H. Simms, Bristol, Ct.; the Hon. E. Sattin, Providence; H. O. Banks, Detroit; Wash Chase, Boston; S. B. Dekay, New York; W. W. Allis, Milwaukee; the Hon. J. H. Brown, Youngstown, O.; H. W. Nichols, Philadelphia; J. R. May, New York; the Hon. O. M. Barnes, Lansing, Mich.; T. A. Rodgers, Cincinnati.... *Grand Pacific*—The Hon. J. L. Delano, Ohio; T. S. Wright, Des Moines; Joseph Collette, Terre Haute; A. J. Clarke, Boston; Emory Cobb, Kankakee; D. W. Hand, St. Paul; H. Hayes, San Francisco; J. C. Bergstresser, Pittsburg; J. W. Judy, La Salle; B. H. Barney and H. W. Stager, Cleveland; H. H. Mott, New York; A. B. Claypool, Connersville, Ind.... *Sherman House*—J. L. Drake, Sioux City; O. M. Ferguson, Syracuse; D. F. Southwick, Connecticut; A. H. Levy, New York; John Gallup, Rochester; E. C. Robinson, Island Pond, Vt.; J. S. Hildrup, Belvidere; S. W. Snow, New York; F. J. Perrin, Taunton, Mass.; R. L. Allen, Wilmington, Ill.; E. V. Ely, New York; G. H. House, Lansing.... *Tremont House*—Gen. B. B. Scribner, New Albany; E. D. Marsh, St. Louis; Col. Preston, Marion; William Condon, Hancock, Mich.; G. H. Pratt, Hastings; W. S. Page, Detroit; Col. J. M. Deming, Tennessee; E. M. Spalding, Brooklyn; W. S. Colvin, Brooklyn; C. B. James, Detroit; Mrs. C. B. Robinson and family, Boulder, Col.; the Hon. Henry Clark, Montgomery, Mo.; T. M. Hall, Quincy.... *The Commercial*—W. M. Baldwin, Watervliet; T. J. Cox, Iowa City; J. C. Simmons, Freeport; T. E. Bateman, Deerfield; W. F. Coolbaugh, Oshkosh; G. B. Greene, Owatonna.

ALDERMANIC CAUCUS.

THE MAYOR'S APPOINTEES.

There was last night at the Palmer House a caucus of Aldermen, at which were present Messrs. Gilbert, Pearsons, McAuley, Rawleigh, Beidler, Van Osdel, Baumgarten, Seaton, Ballard, Schweisthal, Linsenbarth, Stewart, Cook, Daly, Kirk, McNurney, and Lodding. The object of the gathering was the discussion of the important matters now prominently before the rulers of the city, and chiefly the matter of appointments for city offices made Monday by the Mayor. Ald. McAuley was called upon to preside, and Ald. Schweisthal officiated as Secretary.

The first thing considered was the official bond of C. R. Larrabee for $5,500,000 brought up last Monday for the approval of the Council, and upon which action was deferred for one week. After some general talk as to the motives which prompted the deferring, a vote was taken, and it was unanimously agreed to vote in the Council for the approval of the bond.

After that business an Alderman arose and said that, as the chief subject of interest was the question of the Corporation Counselship, he should say that he had thought about the Mayor's appointment of Joseph Bonfield, and had made inquiries among leading legal gentlemen as to the fitness of that gentleman for the office to which he was nominated; he had heard on every hand the statement that Mr. Bonfield was a courteous gentleman, an industrious and conscientious worker, and a hard student, but not the man for chief legal adviser to a great corporation that should have the best talent in the city. Mr. Bonfield was not the man, and he could not support him, notwithstanding the great desire to harmonize with the appointing power in all matters pertaining to the city's interest. The Council was given the power to approve or disapprove of appointments. That power was not an empty formality, but was put in the hands of the Council to make that body a partaker in the responsibility of securing for the city the right officers. As a member of the Council, he partook of that responsibility, and he must act in accordance with his convictions. The dissent of the majority of the Council should not be taken as the declaration of war on, nor even of unfriendliness to, the Mayor. It was simply the notification of a difference of opinion.

Another Alderman said that Mr. Bonfield was an able lawyer, having for his clients some of the largest mercantile firms in the city, to which firms he had given many legal opinions which had almost always coincided with the decisions of the Courts before whom the cases were tried. He considered Mr. B. the right man for the place. He was permitted to refer to Judges Williams, Rogers, and others, for testimonials of Mr. Bonfield's ability. The reason why Mr. Bonfield did not possess an extensive reputation or notoriety was that he (Bonfield) had not interested himself in criminal cases, which brought lawyers prominently before the people. The subject of his remarks was a close student, energetic and thorough, and would make a good official. The Alderman based his remarks upon inquiries he had made.

Another Alderman followed for Mr. Bonfield, when the name of Mr. Francis Adams was mentioned in connection with the office. There followed a general and free discussion of that gentleman's qualifications, and it was on all sides acknowledged that he would be the best man that could be had in the place. His appointment would be no experiment, as his past work spoke for itself. The city could not dispense with his services, and it was but right that he should be placed in that position for which he was so eminently qualified, and which by the right of succession and civil-service reform he should get. His work in the tax cases could not be equaled by any lawyer in the city, and it was not saying too much to remark that there was not a man better versed in municipal and tax laws than the same gentleman. Attention was called to the fact that, unknown to Mr. Adams, the leading lawyers, including men like John N. Jewett, Judges Gary, McAllister, Moore, Rogers, Jameson, and Farwell, and E. G. Asay, and about fifty others, had united in a petition to the Mayor to have Mr. Adams made counsel to the Corporation. The question was raised as to whether the city could get the best outside legal talent for the salary attached to the office of Corporation Counsel, and it was proposed that a suggestion be made to the Mayor that Mr. Adams be appointed without an assistant, and that the $5,000 for the salary of the assistant be applied to the hiring of extraordinary talent in extraordinary cases. This proposition was viewed favorably, and upon vote it was decided (three dissenting) that it be acted upon. Alds. Rawleigh, Rosenberg, and Stewart were appointed as a Committee to wait upon the Mayor and inform him of the sentiment of the caucus.

The general feeling which prevailed was that, while the Mayor had acted as he thought most wise, and though they regarded Mr. Bonfield as a very nice gentleman and a fair lawyer, yet he was not the man to whom they could go for advice upon all subjects, and, as that was the kind of a person needed in the position, they could not and would not support him.

The appointment of Mr. Cole for Oil Inspector was next taken up, and, though it was admitted that Mr. Cole might be a good man, there was no sense or justice in removing Mr. Stafford, who had given eminent satisfaction all around, and had performed the duties of his office in a manner more to the liking of the dealers and the interests of the city than had any officer in that position. By vote it was decided not to concur in Mr. Cole's nomination.

Mr. Linscott was next brought up, and, upon the recommendation of several, it was decided to confirm him.

The caucus then talked of various matters that will appear in the course of time, they being of no immediate importance.

Ald. Pearsons brought out Ald. Cullerton's resolution calling upon the Comptroller to borrow $200,000 to build immediately the sewers for which appropriation has been made, and announced his opposition to any such financial policy. He denied that the absence of sewers had been the cause of the recent scourge of scarlet fever, and said that the city was not enough in need of sewers to plunge into that slough of certificate-issuing from which they had but lately begun to rescue it. After some little discussion of the matter the caucus adjourned without action upon financial questions.

INSURANCE.

THE PRESENT LOW RATES.

The extraordinary competition among the fire-insurance companies has, as is generally known, led to a forced reduction of rates, and it has become a question whether some of the weaklings could long endure this practical cutting-off of a portion of their sustenance. With a view to getting at the extent of the reduction and its probable general effect on the business, a reporter called on Mr. Robert S. Critchell, more familiarly and more widely known as "Bob" Critchell, yesterday morning, and, in the course of the following interview, obtained from him the desired information:

"The National Board," said Mr. Critchell, after the reporter had announced his mission, "has been almost exclusively engaged for the last six months in the business of reducing rates. The consequence is that rates are now lower in many cases than they were before the fire. The effect of this reduction will not be any greater, proportionately, on the small companies than it will on the larger ones. There are, you know, a large number of small companies managed by men who not only scrutinize every risk with the utmost care, but are equally careful in the selection of their agents. Such companies will stand as good a show as the large ones, because the volume of the risk they assume is proportionately much less. But there is another class of small companies, not so well nor so carefully managed, and these will be the main sufferers by the reduction. For the last two years they have been writing risks at below Board rates—whether they were Board companies that could get Board rates or non-Board companies. In effect they have practically allowed their customers to make their rates. Now these companies have a large amount of business on their hands, and in order to hold it they have got to continue making these concessions to their customers, who have got into the habit of thinking that they must get insurance from this class of companies at below Board rates. Their customers expect to do this now, and the result will be that unless these companies make these ruinous concessions, and reduce their rates considerably below the Board rates, they will lose their business. This will cause a large shrinkage in their receipts, while the value of losses resulting from the business now on their books will not reduce at all. Why, since the 1st of January about nineteen companies that were doing an agency business throughout the West have abandoned the business in one shape or another, simply from the fact that

THEY COULDN'T STAND THE REDUCTION.

Among these are the Bangor, of Maine; the Brewers', of Milwaukee; the Alliance, of Boston; the Franklin, of Indianapolis; the Farmers' & Drovers', of Louisville; and a number of others. The effect of the reduction of rates on the well-managed agency companies, without regard to whether they are large or small, will be about the same out here in the West as it was in New York City on all the companies doing business there. About one-half of them lost money on their New York business last year. It was on account of the low rates that the Connecticut, of Hartford, and the National, of Hartford, withdrew from New York a few weeks ago. The agency business in the West is almost wholly controlled in this city, and the men who control it are men who had considerable experience in the low-rate times of 1868-'9-'70-'71, prior to the big fire, and it isn't at all presumable that they are going to rush into a race for business that will impair their companies' capital. Even if the managers were so disposed—which is not the case—it is certain that the companies would not allow it.

THERE IS ANOTHER FEATURE OF THIS BUSINESS,"

continued the underwriter, "and that is the differences between the companies at this time and many of the companies at the low-rate time of 1868 and the following years. Then we had a large number of companies doing an agency business whose capital was largely, and in some cases almost wholly, paper. There are very few of that sort now in the field. When the companies hold their semi-annual meetings nowadays and it appears that they have lost money, the Directors and stockholders shut up shop instead of going on and wasting their money for nothing. The fact that the unsuccessful companies thus withdraw from the business and leave the field to those of established character will, of course, operate to check the demoralization in rates verylargely as compared with the low-rate times I have referred to.

"Generally speaking," said Mr. Critchell, in conclusion, "the outlook for insurance is very bad. Nevertheless, the well-managed companies, by discriminating in the class of risks they write, will be able to pull through and hold their own. But they probably won't make any money to speak of. As for the companies that are not well managed, and a good many that are gotten up apparently with no other mission but to give somebody a place, or something of the kind, they will be driven out of the agency business."

THE COMMITTEES

appointed by the non-Board insurance firms and the Board of Underwriters held a meeting yesterday morning for the purpose of discussing the application of the outside firms to join the Board. The proceedings were informal and nothing of a decisive nature was done. The Committee of the Board submitted the resolutions the substance of which was published in The Tribune a day or two ago. The Non-Board Committee was not satisfied with the conditions, and asked for better terms. Another meeting will be held to-day or to-morrow.

COUNTY ORDERS.

NO INTEREST ALLOWED ON THEM.

At the last meeting of the County Board Commissioner Holden introduced a resolution providing for the paying of interest at the rate of 7 per cent on all county orders issued since Feb. 1, and all that might be hereafter issued. The resolution was adopted, with Messrs. Ayars and Senne voting in the negative, its object being to serve as a bait to county contractors to induce them to continue furnishing goods and taking orders in pay for them. They had about agreed to throw up their contracts unless something of the kind was done, and the Board heedlessly came to their relief as best it could, not stopping for a moment to think what it was doing.

A few days after the adoption of the resolution, a copy was handed to County-Treasurer Huck, and since then there has been the greatest anxiety on the part of contractors and employes holding orders to know what steps he would take in the matter. Yesterday he removed all doubt as to the position he would take by addressing the following letter to Commissioner Holden, containing the opinion of Messrs. Small & Moore:

Gentlemen: Your resolutions, passed May 3, pertaining to the issue of orders on the County Treasury bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, are before me. Before signing such orders, I deemed it advisable to consult legal authority on the legality of the above resolutions, and append the opinion of Messrs. Small & Moore. I regret that I cannot sign such orders, as no one would be more pleased than myself to pay orders on the Treasury promptly on presentation. Respectfully, L. C. Huck, County Treasurer.

Chicago, May 8, 1877.—*L. C. Huck, County Treasurer*—Dear Sir: The annexed resolutions of the Board of County Commissioners are unauthorized, and in effect change county orders into interest-bearing bonds. The former are recognized as within the scope of the authority of the Commissioners "to examine and settle accounts"; the latter can only be authorized by a popular vote.

We therefore advise you to withhold your signature from the interest-bearing county orders provided by the resolutions in question. Yours, etc., Small & Moore.

BUYING COUNTY BONDS.

Mr. Holden, upon receiving the above intelligence, called on Mr. Huck and talked matters over with him. He quoted Rountree, but it was no use, for the only answer he could get was, that the county's expensive attorney, in Mr. Huck's opinion, did not amount to much.

During the conversation Mr. Holden called up another resolution he had caused to be adopted,—one looking to using the $67,000 now in the Treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund in the purchase of floating bonds,—and asked Mr. Huck what he proposed to do in that matter. Huck replied that inasmuch as the Sinking Fund had been raised by a levy to meet "the principal and interest of the county's bonded debt as it became due," he would not be a party to any such scheme as Holden proposed. He claimed that he could not so apply the money legally, even if he were inclined to, and further he thought it poor policy to buy county bonds now and pay a premium of 8 per cent for them. Holden again quoted Rountree, but again it was no use, for he soon learned that the County Treasurer would not act upon an "opinion" of Rountree's, and preferred paying for advice out of his own pocket from another source to accepting that of Rountree for nothing. Holden then grew defiant, and talked of making Mr. Huck do as the Board dictated, but that gentleman did not recede one iota. Holden next became calm and lamblike, and wanted Mr. Huck to join him in making up an agreed case, and submitting it to the lower court, etc., and abiding by the decision, but Mr. Huck would make no promises until to-day, saying that in the meantime he would take legal advice on the subject.

The effect of the position taken by the County Treasurer in the matter of allowing interest on county orders will be to force the various county contractors to abandon their contracts, but they will not be the losers, for it is already given out that the "Ring" has arranged that they are to furnish the county goods as of old, but at such prices as they see fit to charge,—certainly at such prices as will allow them to sell their orders at a large discount. The flour contractor, who threw up his contract a week ago, is already delivering goods that way. Mr. Huck, of course, is not to blame for this. He has simply done his duty as he understands it under the law.

BUCKLEY'S CASE.

SESSION OF THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

The Police Committee met yesterday afternoon in the City-Clerk's office, Ald. Stewart in the chair, and Ald. Daly, Niesen, and Oliver present. The Committee first took up Supt. Hickey's long and tedious report on the Mary Leonard case, which they resolved to send back to the Council with the recommendation that it be placed on file. The quarterly report of the Superintendent was similarly disposed of. Capt. Buckley's request for a Committee of investigation was then read.

Ald. Daly thought the Committee should hear from Supt. Hickey.

Ald. Oliver thought the request should be reported back to the Council without recommendation, and that body might do what it saw fit in the matter.

Ald. Daly said it would be establishing a bad precedent for the Committee to recommend the appointment of a committee of investigation without at first hearing from Superintendent Hickey. Otherwise every discharged policeman could come in and ask for a committee to investigate charges against him.

The opinion of Assistant Corporation Counsel Adams, to the effect that Hickey undoubtedly had a right to dismiss Buckley without any charges being preferred, was read.

Mr. Herrick, Capt. Buckley's counsel, stated that his client did not desire to remain under a cloud. He desired that, if there were any charges, a committee might be appointed to thoroughly investigate them.

THE PETITION OF SERGT. FITZPATRICK

for an investigation before the Committee on Police was also read.

Ald. Stewart expressed his opinion that investigating committees, inasmuch as they lacked the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, were generally farces. Under the law, the Superintendent had the right to discharge a man from the force without preferring charges, and it rested wholly in the discretion of the Council to appoint investigating committees. Moreover, as far as the Committee knew, nobody proposed to bring any charges. He did not see, therefore, what there was to investigate.

After talking the matter over for some further time, the Committee decided, as there were no reasons assigned for the removals, and no charges preferred against either officer, to refer both petitions back to the Council without recommendation.

WHISKY.

STORRS' BRIEF.

Mr. Storrs was hard at work yesterday in the preparation of his brief in the civil case against Jake Rehm. At a late hour in the afternoon he was still working away, and assured the reporter that the document would not be filed until this afternoon.

Judge Bangs, in a conversation with a Tribune reporter yesterday, said that according to his understanding of the matter the chief points in the brief are substantially as follows:

Mr. Storrs claims that the crime for which Rehm was indicted, under Sec. 5,440, is substantially and really different from the crime upon which the penalty is predicated in Sec. 3,296, under which the suit to recover $1,000,000 is now brought. The crime under Sec. 5,440 is conspiracy to defraud the Government of its revenue. In Sec. 3,296 it is provided that any person aiding or abetting in defrauding the Government shall be liable to a penalty of double the amount of which he has so aided and abetted in defrauding the Government. The point Mr. Storrs makes is really his discrimination between the two sections, and he insists that what would be an answer to one would not be an answer to the other. It is not claimed by the Government counsel that Rehm's immunity and pardon did not cut off all the consequences of the crime for which he was indicted, but it is claimed that the criminal acts to which a penalty is attached by Sec. 3,296 are essentially different from those which go to make up the crime in Sec. 5,440. In short, Mr. Storrs claims that a man might be convicted under Sec. 5,440 on evidence different from that which would render him subject to a penalty under Sec. 3,296.

Mr. Storrs also discusses the so-called agreement which Jacob claims to have had for immunity. He uses that individual as a witness against himself,—citing that portion of the testimony in the Dan Munn trial in which he distinctly stated that no immunity whatever had been promised him, and, in addition, quotes largely from Judge Lawrence's brief for Jake's pardon, in which such clemency was claimed on the ground of his having been a witness on behalf of the Government, and not by reason of any alleged promise of immunity.

COUNTY COURTS.

THEIR JURISDICTION ENLARGED.

As mentioned in a Springfield telegram published in The Tribune yesterday, the bill extending the jurisdiction of the County Courts has passed both Houses, and now awaits the Governor's signature, which it will undoubtedly receive. It provides that they shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts in all that class of cases wherein Justices of the Peace now have or may hereafter have jurisdiction, where the amount claimed or the value of the property in controversy shall not exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000), and in all criminal offenses and misdemeanors where the punishment is not imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or death. Appeals and writs of error may be taken and prosecuted from the final orders, judgments, and decrees of the County Court to the Supreme Court or Appellate Court, should such a Court be established by law, in proceedings for the sale of land for taxes and special assessments, and in all common-law and attachment cases, and cases of forcible detainer and forcible entry and detainer. Such appeals and writs of error shall, when not otherwise provided, be taken and prosecuted in the same manner as appeals from and writs of error to Circuit Courts.

A reporter called on Judge Wallace yesterday to get his views regarding it, and what he said so thoroughly covers the ground that any further comment would be superfluous.

"What do you think of it?" said the reporter.

"I think something of the kind is very important and very needful."

"Will it not help to secure an earlier decision in law cases?"

"Yes. That provision increasing the jurisdiction to $1,000, so far as it pertains to this county (I can't say how it will affect other counties), is very opportune. The probate business is to be taken away in the fall; and this law will be a great relief to the Circuit and Superior Courts. I understand that a very large part of their business consists of suits where the amount involved is under $1,000."

"What about the criminal jurisdiction?"

"That will have no effect here at all, since the Constitution gives the Criminal Court of Cook County exclusive jurisdiction of all criminal and quasi-criminal matters."

"The Judge of the County Court, however, would have plenty to do?"

"Yes. The Court would soon fill up with these cases—trover, replevin, actions on the case, and assumpsit."

"Without the probate business there would be nothing for the Court to do?"

"O yes. There would be a pretty good business, but the Court would not have as much as it could attend to."

"How does the matter of appeal strike you?"

"That is a good feature. As the law now stands the County Court has jurisdiction of all cases where the property at stake does not exceed in value $500, but the cases do not come in here, because the appeals in that class of cases lie to the Circuit and Superior Courts. This bill makes the appeal direct to the Supreme Court, and under it parties can get a final decision sooner by going through the County Court. Under the old law, if they had commenced proceedings here, they would have had to go to the Circuit or Superior Court. As to the other matters, taxes and special assessments, the County Court already has jurisdiction."

"You think, on the whole, the law is a good one?"

"Yes. It will be a great relief to litigants. The effect will be very good in this county, since it will relieve the dockets of the other courts, and enable them to dispose of the heavier cases more rapidly."

RELIGIOUS.

CONGREGATIONAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The nineteenth anniversary exercises of the Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational) were held last evening in the Union Park Congregational Church. The platform was dignified on this occasion by the presence of the Rev. Dr. Bascom and Profs. George N. Boardman, the Chairman, and S. C. Bartlett, Fiske, Hyde, and Hopkins. The body of the church and the galleries were well filled.

An organ voluntary—Adagio op. 50, Beethoven, performed by Mr. Frank T. Baird—opened the exercises. Dr. Bascom followed with prayer.

The quartette—composed of Mrs. O. L. Fox, Mrs. Lizzie S. Foster, Mr. Charles T. Barnes, and Mr. A. L. Goldsmith—sang in excellent style Buck's Cantate Domine.

Mr. Nathan L. Burton, of Plymouth, the first graduate to deliver an address, spoke of the "Paralysis of the Church." Mr. Harlow S. Mills, of West Chester, Ia., spoke on "Biblical Theology, a Rational Theology;" and Mr. Charles H. Rogers, of Coon Creek, Mo., drew an interesting picture of the life of "Ambrose, the Faithful Minister." His closing remarks were received with applause, and he was the recipient of a handsome floral basket.

Mrs. O. L. Fox sang Mendelssohn's "Jerusalem, That Killest."

Mr. John C. Duncan, of Talladega, Ala., who had chosen for his subject "Quality in Preaching," made an earnest and effective plea for a firmer quality in the ministrations from the pulpit.

The choir sang "Come unto Me."

Mr. Willis C. Demcey, of Toulon, spoke of "An Educated Ministry, the Need of the Age." He was followed by Mr. David L. Holbrook, of Chicago, who made the closing address, his subject being "Prophecy, an Encouragement to Christian Effort."

The quartette sang "When I survey Thy wondrous Cross," set to the music of one of Mendelssohn's four-part songs.

Prof. Boardman delivered a brief farewell address and conferred the degrees, after which Prof. Bartlett made the closing prayer and pronounced the benediction.

The names of the graduates are as follows: John P. Barrett, Chicago; Nathan L. Burton, Plymouth; Moulton W. Clark, Seward, Neb.; Willis C. Dewey, Toulon; John C. Duncan, Talladega, Ala.; William H. Hinckley, Reedsburg, Wis.; David L. Holbrook, Chicago; Harlow S. Mills, West Chester, Ia.; Charles H. Rogers, Coon Creek, Mo.; Frederick H. Smith, Shoreham, Vt.

The Board of Directors of the Seminary have just closed a two days' session of much interest, at which full reports were made by the Treasurer of its finances, and the Board of Visitors, and the Faculty, of the educational work of the year.

The Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., having been elected President of Howard University, resigned his place on the Board, which was filled by the election of the Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D. D., and Orlando Davidson, Esq., of Elgin, was elected in place of the Rev. William Coffin, Batavia, Ill., who also resigned. The following were elected officers of the Board for the coming year: E. W. Blatchford, Esq., President; the Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., St. Louis, Vice-President; the Rev G. S. F. Savage, D. D., Secretary.

J. W. Scoville, Oak Park; E. W. Blatchford, Chicago; L. G. Fisher, Esq., Chicago; the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., Chicago; the Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D. D., Chicago; the Rev. F. Bascom, Hinsdale; Orlando Davidson, Elgin, Ill., Executive Committee; the Rev. A. S. Kedzie, Financial Secretary; the Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D.D., Treasurer.

NOTES.

The Rev. Galusha Anderson, of the Second Baptist Church, will speak in the great Tabernacle Sunday, 4:30 p. m. Subject, "Christ, the Soul's Satisfaction." Seven thousand seats free to the public without ticket.

The Hon. James R. Doolittle lectured in the First Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-first street and South-Park avenue, last evening, before the Literary Society of the Baptist Theological Seminary. There were about one hundred persons present. His subject was "Pulpit Eloquence," and his advice to the young preachers, if they heed it, will improve their oratory, and prevent them from cultivating the defects which characterize so many ministers.

The Western Association of Universalist Ministers held a private conference yesterday at St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue. No business of public importance was transacted. In the evening the ministers attended a concert and literary entertainment given under the direction of W. H. Squires, assisted by Mrs. Laura E. Dainty, A. J. Creswold, Miss L. C. Phillips, Mrs. W. S. Watrous, Edward Schultze, B. Frank Tilden, and Miss Grace A. Hintz.

The Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, after trying the "free-seat" plan for several years, has returned to the pew-renting system, and last evening the pews were put up at auction for the year. Very little interest was manifested, a very small proportion of the members being present. The pews had been assessed at from $15 to $120, and the single sittings from 25 cents to $2 per month. Pew 154 was rented to Mrs. P. F. W. Peck for $500, the premium being $380; Pew 120 to Mrs. A. B. Meeker for $216, premium $56; Pew 118 to E. C. Huling and Mrs. Charles Walker for $200, premium $80; and Pew 121 to Cyrus Bently for $150, premium $50. The other pews rented were taken at assessment figures and without bidding. The rentals footed up about $3,000.

THE CITY-HALL.

Twelve new cases of, and no deaths from, scarlet-fever were reported yesterday.

The West Side Pumping-Works employes were paid their April salaries yesterday, amounting to $1,175.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $1,153 from the City Collector, $4,031 from the Water Department, and $2,102 from the Comptroller.

The Senate bill, which passed the House Tuesday, changing the compensation of the Judges of the inferior Courts of Record, will not affect the Police Courts of this city, as they are not "Courts of Record."

License receipts were small yesterday, only $500 being gathered in. If the police would follow the orders given some time ago by Supt. Hickey, the billiard men would be made to take out their papers.

C. T. Hotchkiss, the contractor for street-cleaning, was yesterday given by the Public Works Department his first estimate of $1,856 for cleaning ninety-one miles of paved streets. The North Side share amounts to $388, the South $708, and the West $758.

Building-permits were issued yesterday to C. H. Thomson for a two-story, basement, and attic dwelling 28x42 feet, to be located on the corner of Clark and Webster avenue and to cost $2,500; to Gaden Bros. for a two-story dwelling 21x36 feet to be located at No. 83 Delaware place and to cost $3,000.

The Department of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for furnishing 1,000,000 sewer brick to A. Minor, at $5.40 per 1,000 for one lot of 500,000, and $5.45 per 1,000 for another lot of 500,000, the two lots to be delivered in different parts of the city, hence the difference in prices.

The lower bidders for the contract for sewerage teaming for the rest of the fiscal year are hereby notified to call at the Department of Public Works and give some idea of who they are and what guarantee they can give that they will perform the work if the contract is given to them. At 11 o'clock to-morrow the Department will open bids for the construction of sidewalks and the furnishing of street-lamps and lamp-posts ordered under special assessment.

There will be presented to the Council at its next meeting an ordinance requiring, under heavy penalty, that all doctors, midwives, or other persons having to do with births and deaths, shall report such occurrences to the Health Department, the first-named within five days after the advent, and the second within thirty-six hours after the event. The Health-Department officials and the Society of Physicians and Surgeons (who have taken some action in the matter) are very desirous that a complete registry of births and deaths may be kept, and that, as near as possible, up to date.

Much complaint is being heard about the condition of the halls around the courts in the City-Hall. The floors of those halls are covered with dirty and patched matting which has seen service evidently for years and has now become a mass of filth. It really stinks with the accumulation of dust, dirt, tobacco-juice, and refuse fruit. The halls are at the best but loading-places for a lot of "intelligent jurors," vagrants, and apple and peanut peddlers who are anything but clean in their persons and habits. When the floors are sprinkled for sweeping, a fetid odor arises sickening to any one not reared in the vicinity of a glue-factory. The state of things is disgraceful, and disgusting to those who are obliged to pass through the halls.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Committee on Public Charities took a ride to the Insane Asylum yesterday to receive the May supplies.

The County Collector yesterday levied on the effects of Baker & Co. to secure $140.26 due for personal taxes. Their property is mixed, and is located at No. 180 Clark street.

In the County Court yesterday the records in the Walter L. Newberry estate, destroyed by the big fire, were restored by affidavits. This includes the will, of course, in which the public have such an interest.

Edwin Martin, of the Village of Austin, will to-day have the matter of his sanity tested in the County Court. He is said to have manifested suicidal tendencies for some time, and he is brought to trial by his wife.

William S. Young, Deputy County Clerk, who for several years has had charge of all probate matters in the County Court, is prominently spoken of as a candidate for Clerk of the Probate Court about to be organized in this county. He is eminently qualified for the position.

The motion to quash the indictment against Brooks and others for abortion was heard by Judge Booth yesterday morning. All the points made by Brooks' attorneys were overruled except as to the statutory right to indict one as an accessory before the fact, and this point covered the case of James, alias Whittier, who was indicted as an accessory, and not Brooks. The Court took the matter under advisement, and will give its decision in a few days.

CRIMINAL.

Louis Uker euchered Mary Jacobs, of No. 325 Halsted street, out of 1,600 cigars, which she had intrusted him with to sell. He was locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station.

William Ronan got drunk, and attempted to pass a counterfeit $10 note upon J. B. Range, of No. 102 Van Buren street. Officer Peterson was called in, and Ronan was taken stationwards.

Justice Foote yesterday allowed Mary McCloskey, a hardened hag, to board at the Bridewell for $100 worth for "drunk and disorderly," and sent James Cook in bonds of $500 to the Criminal Court for the burglary of the place No. 21 Twenty-sixth street.

"Brocky" McDonough, a desperate character who escaped from the Armory about a year ago, yesterday turned up at the House of Correction, having been sent under some charge or other under an assumed name. At the time of his escape "Brocky" was wanted for burglary and highway robbery.

Henry Mack, saloon-keeper at No. 111 Bunker street, and Richard Muenster, of No. 1440 Butterfield street, had a row at an early hour yesterday morning at the saloon of the former, in which Muenster was beaten over the head with a heavy stick, one blow inflicting a serious gash fully three inches in length. The case will come up to-day before Justice Morrison in the West Division Police Court.

Frank Williams and George Martin, two dilapidated colored individuals, got in a drunken row last night on Fourth avenue, near Taylor street. Williams was badly beaten over the head with a stick, and Martin was knocked senseless with a large piece of slag, a relic of the great fire. The injuries were quite severe, but not at all dangerous. Williams was arrested and locked up at the Armory by Officer Mooney.

Harry W. Harris and ex-Constable J. H. Rowe were before Justice Foote yesterday on a change of venue from Justice Summerfield, to answer to a complaint of "disorderly" preferred by a woman named Anna Hall. They gave special bail, and will be tried hereafter. The woman tells a curious story. She says that at one time she lived with Harris as his wife, but that was in days gone by. A few days ago Harris and Rowe called upon her, and the latter placed her under arrest for threatening to kill the former. They took her to a saloon on State street, kept her there till 2 o'clock in the morning, extracted from her an order for $25, promising to give her liberty therefor; did not let her go but took her to the City Hotel; kept her there all the remainder of the night, and in the morning gave her 10 cents to depart and not squeal. The offer was raised to $25, but she "squealed" yesterday to Summerfield.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: William Jackson, larceny, $400 to the Criminal Court for the Reform School; Edward Bishop, larceny, $300 to the 15th; H. Reinhardt, larceny, $300 to the 15th; Baby Bell, $50 fine; William Donnelly, larceny from various places, $500 to the 11th. Justice Morrison held John Farmer and John Landtree in $1,000 each to the Criminal Court, they having been positively identified by William Forrest, of No. 146 West Jackson street, as the persons who recently burglarized the residence. A third member of the gang, John Driscoll, is also locked up, as it is expected that a number of similar cases can be made out against them. They have worked generally in couples, driving up to a private residence and going through it before either the neighbors or occupants were aware of what was going on. A number of drunks and disorderlies received fines varying from $5 to $50, a trifle severer than the schedule of Justice Scully. Before Justice Kaufmann was arraigned Frank Tompka, charged with gagging and attempting to ravish a little 5-year-old daughter of Mrs. Wagner, of No. 753 North Clark street. It was with difficulty that he was rescued by the police from the enraged people in the neighborhood. The case was continued in $800 bonds till Friday.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Pinkerton's force are taking an active hand in the running down of organized bands of thieves, and have such good prospects of success that this class of work in their organization has received a new impetus. For some time they have been spotting a large and dangerous band that has held forth in the vicinity of Union and Hubbard streets, every member of which is a most villainous thief, burglar, or pickpocket. Hardly a single night has passed but what some job has been done by some member or members of this gang, and the city police have seemed thoroughly incompetent to grapple with them. Nevertheless they are well known as thugs and desperadoes of the worst possible description, and have frequently found their way to the station in the role of vagrants, but, as has been the case with all vagrants of any prominence whatsoever, they have escaped the penalty of the law. The arrest of the three of this notorious gang was effected yesterday by Pinkerton's staff, and are known professionally by the names of John Donahue, "Gu-by" Flynn, and "Snotty" Connell. Their ages range from 19 to 23 years. Donohue has made his headquarters at the saloon of his parents, at the corner of Peoria and Carroll streets, a place which, by the way, has been allowed considerable freedom from the 12 o'clock ordinance. Connell lives out in Bridgeport when he is at home, and Flynn lives in Green street hard-by. The jobs laid at the door of these young men thus far are the burglary of Judge Farwell's residence on West Washington street a week ago last Sunday night; the burglary and safe blowing at S. J. Russell's planing mill on Fulton street last Sunday night; and the holding up of a citizen at an early hour yesterday morning in the vicinity of South Water and Rush streets, and robbing him of $20 and a cameo ring. The ring was found on Donahue, so there is a dead sure case on him. Judge Farwell's property has been got track of, and to-day it will probably be recovered. There are still at liberty several of the gang together with their leader, but their capture by the Pinkertons is only a question of a few hours.

HOYNE.

The case of Adam Jocum, charged with compounding liquors without paying the special tax, came up before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning, but was continued until Monday, owing to the absence of certain witnesses. The defendant was held in $1,000 bail.

Jacob Weiss, charged with selling liquor and cigars without a license, was brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning, together with his partner, A. Supsky. Both confessed their wrong-doing, apologized for their improper conduct, promised not to do so any more, and, in short, so impressed the authorities with the apparent genuineness of their repentance that the taking out of a new license and the payment of costs fixed it all right.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a Gospel-Meeting at Union Chapel, 97 South Desplaines street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

A meeting of the Astronomical Society will be held this evening at the Academy of Sciences, No. 263 Wabash avenue.

The Cook County Principals' Association will meet Saturday at 1:30 p. m., at their new rooms, Nos. 34 and 36 Madison street.

The Rev. Henry G. Perry will conduct the Ascension-Day services in All-Saints' Episcopal Church, corner Ohio and Carpenter streets, at 11 o'clock this morning.

There will be a sociable this evening at the Ada Street Methodist Church. A good literary and musical entertainment, with refreshments, has been provided by the Ladies' Aid Society.

The Rev. Dr. Noyes will lecture on Peter, the Hermit, this evening at the Reunion Presbyterian Church. The admission is placed at the low figure of 10 cents,—the proceeds to go to the Repair Fund.

Prof. E. H. Pratt will deliver the fifth lecture in the popular course of lectures upon anatomy and physiology this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the lecture-rooms of the Chicago Homeopathic College, corner Van Buren street and Michigan avenue. Subject, "Our Brains and Lungs."

MR. HAVEMEYER'S PRESTIDIGITATION.

The entertainment which Mr. W. A. Havemeyer will give in the New Chicago Theatre to-morrow evening for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless will consist of three parts, as follows: Part I.—His sleight-of-hand performances known as "The Roll of Time," the "Innocent Victims," the "Ariel Casket," the "Goblin's Dream," the card trick, the "Model Kitchen," and "Mocca." Part II.—His "Living Pictures,"—including Gen. and Mrs. Tom Thumb, the Milk Man, the Cow Boy, Granny and Her Grandson Sammy, Hans von Bier, and the Swell of the Period. Part III. will be devoted to a so-called spiritual seance, in imitation of the tricks performed by professional mediums. The exhibition certainly has the promise of great interest. Tickets may be obtained at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, and at Cobb's Library; to-morrow they will also be on sale at the box-office of the New Chicago Theatre.

THE DOCTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., May 9.—The Wisconsin Medical Association, at its session this morning, had fifty-four members present. Dr. S. Marks, of Milwaukee, assisted by Drs. E. W. Bartlett and G. D. Ladd, also of that city, exhibited a female patient who had lost her nose from syphilis. The member had been repaired by a new method of drawing to an apex the surrounding skin.

Dr. Marks also exhibited a young man from the calf of whose right leg he had removed an aneurism tumor arising from a pitchfork thrust. These cases excited great interest and lengthy discussion, especially the latter, concerning which there was considerable difference of opinion.

Dr. Day, of Wauwatosa, read a paper in regard to the treatment of small-pox by vaccination, which caused considerable discussion, the general opinion being that, with the humanized virus properly administered, it will always prove a preventive of small-pox.

Seven new members were admitted.

Dr. H. P. Wenzen, of Theresa, read a valuable paper on the treatment of typhoid diseases. As a preventive he laid great stress on careful drainage of privies and cesspools, and the necessity of keeping drinking-water pure.

Dr. J. R. Barrett, of Neenah, read a paper on scarlatina.

Dr. Nicholsend, of Milwaukee, read a report on the recent improvements in surgery.

Dr. Christian Linde, of Oshkosh, read a paper of recent surgical operations performed by him, illustrating the same by portions of a skeleton of a person on which one of these operations had been performed.

A congratulatory dispatch was sent to the Michigan Medical Association now in session at Battle Creek, and one received in response.

A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Kempster, Superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, for his able and scientific lecture on brain tissues last evening.

Cleveland, O., May 9.—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio again met in session this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The Treasurer's report was presented, and referred to the Auditing Committee. It shows that the organization is in a much better condition financially than it has been for years.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. B. Hunt, of Delaware; First Vice-President, Dr. H. H. Baxter, of Cleveland; Second Vice-President, Dr. E. P. Gaylord, of Toledo; Secretary, Dr. W. A. Phillips, of Cleveland.

Dr. E. C. Beckwith, of Columbus, addressed the meeting briefly on the importance of getting the homeopathic profession represented in some of the asylums of the State, and, on motion of Dr. Wilson, of Cincinnati, he was made a special Committee to secure representation in some way, if possible, in the Insane Asylums of Ohio, the Society pledging its uttermost endeavors to aid him in that work.

Committees for the next annual meeting were then announced. The President appointed the following named delegates: Drs. Webster, Phillips, and Buck to the meeting of the Homeopathic Institute for the State of Pennsylvania, which meets in October; Drs. T. P. Wilson, J. C. Sanders, and S. R. Beckwith to the Western Academy, which convenes in Indianapolis on the 23d inst.; Drs. H. W. Carter, R. B. Johnson, W. A. Phillips, H. H. Baxter, and C. D. Crank to represent the Society at the meeting of the American Homeopathic Institute, which meets at Chautauqua Lake in June.

The new President, Dr. Hunt, was introduced to the Society, after which it adjourned to meet in Cincinnati on the second Tuesday in May, 1878.

THE CROPS

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Hartford, Kan., May 9.—The farmers here, with their usual enterprise, are nearly through planting the largest crop of corn ever put into the ground in this part of the State. The soil is in fine condition. Our fruit crop will be simply immense. Our cattle have been grazing on the prairie for two weeks.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Longton, Kan., May 9.—Winter wheat is doing finely at present, though the grasshoppers have begun to raid it some. Plowing for corn about done. Acreage this year nearly double.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, Kan., May 9.—There is considerable corn planted already. Farmers are holding their grain in this county. There are 10,000 bushels of old wheat, and 200,000 bushels of corn, in one township.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Atlanta, Kan., May 9.—The weather has been against the rapid growth of spring crops. Fall wheat is doing finely, having already gone into the jointing "biz."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Parsons, Labette Co., Kan., May 9.—Wheat generally looks bad. Not near the acreage sown as usual. Oats look fine. There will be a tremendous crop of corn put out this season.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Longton, Kan, May 9.—Most every person is done plowing for corn. The acreage this year will nearly double that of last year. The ground is in fine condition.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Sedgwick, Henry Co. Kan., May 9.—The bulk of the corn crop is planted and is just coming up.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Dwight, Ill., May 9.—The rain continued to fall here in torrents until Monday night, a period of thirty hours. Of course all hopes of planting corn for the present are blasted. The water has during the night run off, and the sun shines brightly this morning. We are realizing more and more the absolute necessity of a thorough system of tile drainage, and it is only a question of time when we will accept the liberal offers made to the farmers by the Chicago & Alton Railroad to furnish us tiles at first cost. This is our only agricultural salvation, and the sooner we shall accept it the sooner we shall be saved.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

South Elgin, Ill., May 8.—The weather for about a week past has been fine, until yesterday, when it was cold and rainy. These storms hinder the farmers somewhat; however, they put in full time when the weather is fine, and thus are making quite rapid progress with their work. Considerable corn has already been planted, and the balance will be nearly all planted this week if the weather comes off fine after the storm.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Granite Falls, Minn., May 9.—The season is cold, wet, and backward. No 'hopper eggs have hatched yet, except a few in very warm, sandy places, fully exposed to the sun. The eggs are in fine condition, and we confidently expect millions of 'hoppers in a few days. The little red bug is here, but I doubt his 'hopper-egg-eating propensities. We can feed him until doomsday, and then have a good supply of eggs left.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Elysian, Minn., May 9.—The seeding in this county is pretty much all done. A larger acreage than usual sown. More corn will be planted than ever.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Northfield, Minn., May 9.—We have finished sowing our spring grain. Wheat is coming up, and looks well.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Creighton, Neb., May 9.—All spring grain sown and in good condition. Much of the corn-ground is plowed, and some planted. Large acreage of corn will be planted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Seward, Neb., May 9.—Our wheat was all sown in good season, and the ground for receiving it was in the best possible condition, and as the result our fields present the most flattering outlook.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Orange City, Ia., May 9.—Our small grain has all been sown, and never looked better. Cold weather is favorable to the sprouting out.

CHAPIN & GORE.

Chapin & Gore open to-day their elegant new establishment, the finest in the country, 188 West Madison street and 73 South Halsted street.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Splendid upright and square pianos for rent at low rates. Second-hand square pianos closing out at less than cost. Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets.

MARRIAGES.

HARLOW—STILES—On the 8th inst., at the house of J. D. Marshall, 125 Sangamon street, by David Swing, George Harlow and Miss Mary A. Stiles.

DENING—BECHER—On the 9th inst., by the Rev. D. N. Vanderveer, pastor of the Union-Park Congregational Church, at his residence, Mr. A. Dening, of Chicago, and Miss Henrietta Emily Becher, of Wenona, Ill. No cards.

DEATHS.

BOURK—Mrs. Ellen Bourk, aged 56.
Funeral will leave her late residence, No. 248 West Chicago avenue, to-day at 1 o'clock p. m., thence by cars to Calvary.

O'CONNELL—Of child-birth, Mary, wife of Patrick O'Connell, aged 24 years.
Funeral Friday at 11 o'clock to Calvary Cemetery, by carriages, from No. 120 Kossuth street.

BURBANK—May 9, of rheumatism of the heart, Grant, only son of Tracy and Eliza Burbank, aged 10 years and 9 months.
Funeral Friday to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited to attend.
☞ Flint (Mich.) papers please copy.

ALEXANDER—May 8, at 7 o'clock a. m., Amos S. Alexander, aged 49.
Funeral at his late residence, No. 703 Fulton street, to-day at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends are invited.
☞ New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Minnesota papers please copy.

LAVIS—On the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, from injuries caused by car on West Madison street, John Lavis, aged 46 years and 7 months.
Funeral at No. 821 West Madison street, at 11 o'clock. Friends are invited.

WEBSTER—May 9, at his late residence, No. 172 South Jefferson street, James Webster, aged 40 years and 10 months.
Funeral from St. Patrick's Church at 10 a. m. Friday, May 11, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. May his soul rest in peace.
☞ New York papers please copy.

DRYER—At his residence, on Western avenue, three blocks north of Milwaukee (having just removed from No. 150 West Monroe street), Wednesday morning, suddenly, John P. Dryer, aged 68 years.
Funeral will take place Friday at 1 p. m., from residence of W. H. Powell, Western avenue, near Milwaukee.

JENKS—At North Evanston, Ill., May 8, Charles C. Jenks, aged 77 years.
Funeral to-day at 2 p. m., at the residence of C. L. Jenks, North Evanston.

BLAIR—Tuesday evening, May 8, Thomas A. Blair, aged 28 years.
Funeral from the residence of his uncle, T. E. Ferrier, No. 117 Seeley avenue, to-day at 1 p. m.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

COLLECTIONS.

COLLECT YOUR PAST DUE BILLS BY PLACING THEM WITH THE CHICAGO MERCANTILE AGENCY, ROOM 16, 162 WASHINGTON ST.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.



Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected, and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest Vegetable Oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deleterious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived; from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. Babbitt, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. Babbitt's various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. Babbitt has succeeded in perfecting the composition of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalleled in this department of industry.

"B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its emollient properties. The Soap is *not perfumed*, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE.

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods and Wool Hats, Thursday Morning, May 10, at 9:30 o'clock, At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, second floor. City and Country Merchants will always find full lines of salable goods at our sales.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A Complete Distillery, Of 1,500 Bushels Capacity, WITH ALL THE Machinery, Buildings, and Ground, AT AUCTION, On Friday, May 11, 1877, at 2 o'clock p. m. SALE ON THE PREMISES.

The Distillery is complete, with all the Machinery, Buildings, and everything requisite for the distilling business, together with the ground, about two acres. Will be sold without reserve.

TERMS—½ cash, balance 6 and 12 months, secured paper.

The title is direct from the U. S. Government.

The property is situate at the crossing of the Danville & Vincennes and Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroads, in Block 19 of J. H. Reese's Subdivision of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 30 and S. E. ¼ of Sec. 25, Town 39, Range 13, E.

FREE TICKETS TO AND FROM THE SALE.

A train on the C., A. & St. L. R. R. will leave the depot at 12:30 p. m. All who wish to attend the sale will be furnished with tickets by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

BANKRUPT SALE.

The Entire Contents of The Foundry and Machine Shops Belonging to the Estate of Redfield, Bowen & Walworth Co., BANKRUPTS, AT AUCTION, Saturday Morning, May 12, at 10 O'Clock, At the Foundry and Shops On Kinzie, Michigan, and St. Clair-sts., East of Rush.

The Inventory embraces Steam Boilers, Engines, Shafting, Pulleys, Lathes, Drills, Pipe Machines, Patterns, Flasks, Valve Castings, Sash and Horse Weights, etc., etc. Also

The Patent Right for the State of Illinois of the HYDRAULIC ORE SEPARATOR.

The terms of sale Cash. JOHN EVERITT, Assignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION, A $10,000 INVOICE IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS, Bulbs, Evergreens, Plants, Etc., Thursday, May 10, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., AT 78 & 80 RANDOLPH-ST.

The largest and most elegant collection rare and beautiful Flowers, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, Bushes, Evergreens, Amarathis, etc., etc., from the celebrated house of Vilmorin, of Paris.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALE AT OUR NEW STORES, 78 & 80 RANDOLPH-ST., The largest and best-arranged GENERAL AUCTION HOUSE In the city.

FRIDAY MORNING, May 11, at 9:30 o'clock, Immense lay-out New and Second-Hand FURNITURE And General Household Goods. A full line CARPETS, General Merchandise, &c. 25 brls Pure Cider Vinegar.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 10, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, We shall sell an elegant stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Elegant Extension Gas Fixtures, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Hair Mattresses, marble-top Tables, Walnut Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Sideboards, Rockers, Bookcases, Office and Parlor Desks, Lambrequins, French Plate Mirrors, an Elegant Turkish Sofa, cost $75, Brussels and Wool Carpets.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

On Saturday, May 12, at 9 o'clock, 18 Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots. NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Lambrequins, French Plate Mirrors, Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Rockers, Show Cases, Book Cases, Plated Knives, Pillows, Brussels and Wool Carpets, 100 Walnut Bedsteads in the White, 75 Ash Extension Tables in the White. A Billiard Table, complete, cost $600.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

By L. MOSES & CO., Auctioneers, 23 East Washington-st.

THURSDAY, May 10, 9:30 a. m., LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c. Also, a line of Children's and Youths' Suits, Men's Suits, and Jeans Pants.